

MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE, HUNT'S Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 15.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1872.

NO. 377.

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The Chronicle.

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WALL STREET AND ITS TROUBLES.

Among the minor matters of interest is the stamp tax on sales of gold and stocks, about which certain correspondents are troubled, and ask us whether it is repealed. We have applied for information to the Department, and are assured that "the act of 6 June, 1872, does repeal the stamp tax on bankers and brokers sales." After the 1st October, therefore, the stamped bill or memorandum which is now given for every sale of stocks or of gold will cease to be required. The duty was first imposed in the tax law of 30 June, 1864, and was changed to a stamp tax 13 July, 1866. It has always been an unpopular impost and in its early form it caused numerous abuses, the recital of some of which would form an interesting and instructive chapter of fiscal history. Singularly enough, France is adopting these offensive taxes just as we are discarding them.

A more important matter which is attracting some attention is the award of the Geneva tribunal, the announcement of which is expected to revive the foreign demand for our government and other securities. Some needless anxiety has been expressed at the decline of government bonds the Treasury were \$4,494,600, of which a million were at some day not very far distant, revive them.

bought at 111.08 to 111.44; gold being 113. The price of governments has thus receded about one per cent. during the week; but this movement is ascribed to temporary causes, and is not worthy of the notice it has in some quarters received.

The period of the year has now arrived when it is usual for many corporate institutions and private individuals to sell out the government securities which they hold during the dull season to secure interest on their capital. Many other causes combine at present to produce an increase in the aggregate of bonds in market. On the other hand, the Treasury is buying fewer than usual this month, and in view of the reduced tax list, is not likely to increase its purchases in October and November. The foreign demand also is checked by the circumstance that the attention of the European money markets is absorbed by the new French loan. Moreover, a large amount of capital, which usually becomes disengaged at this season, and invests itself temporarily in governments, is now held at call, and has been prevented from taking its usual course, probably by the multitude of other good bunds offering at low prices, and partly by the drooping tendency of the government market, but chiefly by the vague uncertainty which, in the year of the Presidential election, usually interferes with mercantile and financial affairs, and induces the owners of capital to hold it, as far as possible, under control, in short-time loans, or in loans at call.

The money market continues to show the influence of these large masses of floating capital, which are reported to have been increased within a few days by a loan of three millions sterling, negotiated by the "Vanderbilt party" of speculators. The loan is reported to have to run 60 days from the 1st September, and to be renewable at the option of the London bankers, who have lent the money. Several other loans are reported to be under negotiation, with what truth, it is not easy to say. All that is certain is that large amounts of foreign capital continue to flow this way, which is investing itself not in bonds and other securities, as formerly, but in temporary loans. The presence of these loans constitutes one of the most formidable dangers of the financial situation, and might make our money market almost as sensitive and as liable to be thrown into confusion by monetary trouble in England as was formerly the case before our suspension of specie payments. Our bank. ers well remember the alarm which before the war was kir dled by any sudden turn of the exchanges whereby England could draw out of our banks the specie which formed the basis and toundation of their whole business. For several years we have been exempt from such alarms. It seems as below the level of gold. The offerings on Wednesday at if these heavy temporary loans of foreign capital might

Still these loans are now perfectly harmless, and are a great convenience, so long as the British money market is smooth and tranquil. And if they do threaten to make our money market more dependent on foreign influences than it has been, there is obviously no immediate trouble to be anticipated from 60 day loans, even if the outflow of bullion from the Bank of England this week should prove to be the precursor of a drain of its gold to Germany like that of the past summer. We fail, therefore, to see any adequate ground for that uneasy apprehension in regard to these transactions which seems to be indulged by persons who have the reputation of being accurate observers.

ABOLISHMENT OF THE USURY LAWS.

It is believed that the cliques whose manipulations of the money market have done so much during the last few years to alienate the public sympathy from all agitation against the usury laws, will not be able to do the same during the coming session of the State Legislature. These cliques charge usurious rates for loans; and the law which they evade is rather a protection to them, than a defence against them. In this inefficiency to protect the public, we have one very good reason why the law should be repealed without delay.

It is, however, popularly interpreted the other way. And when plain country members at Albany, anxious to do their duty to their constituents and to the people are ask d to vote for a repeal of the usury laws, they answer, by exclaiming, "if in Wall street they charge 1 or 1 per cent. a day for money, notwithstanding all the restrictions we can put upon them, what tricks would they not play if the existing restrictions were removed?" Of course, it is easy to rejoin that a restriction which repels and frightens honest moneylenders, by that very means protects the dishonest ones. For it gives a monopoly to the cliques and to men of elastic consciences who are dishonest enough to evade the law. The average country members cannot be made to understand this question without difficulty, and so the usury laws have gone unrepealed year after year till it has seemed as if they were perennial and gifted with a mischievous immortality.

We are grateful to find that a combined effort against these laws is to be made in conformity with the suggestion we ventured to make in the CHRONICLE a few weeks ago. These laws are so absurd, so unjust, and so unequal that to secure their repeal, nothing more is needful than to understand them. The wonder is, that in this metropolis, the centre of the trade and commerce of the nation, they could have been so long tolerated,

But the plain reason is that very few persons understand these laws. They are so intricate and perplexed that even lawyers are often at a loss in their interpretation. They make the legal rate of interest 7 per cent., and denounce the following penalties against the person taking anything beyond this. First, he forfeits the money lent, both principal and interest; secondly, he is liable to a fine of not more than \$1,000, and thirdly, he may be further punished with three months imprisonment. Such is the law as regards private persons. No citizen, whoever he may be, can lend money at more than 7 per cent. without incurring this three-fold punishment.

But although an individual cannot do this, a corporation may do it. Any corporation whatever is privileged to borrow money, at any rate of interest, without limitation or restriction. By statute passed in 1850, the Legislature enacted, that "no corporation shall hereafter interpose the defense of usury in any action. The term corporation, as used in this act, shall be construed to include all associations

privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships." This law is interpreted to give the power to any corporation whatsoever to go into Wall street and borrow at any rate without being amenable to any of the usury provisions of the law. They are virtually raised in this point of view above the rest of the mercantile community. They can borrow on terms forbidden to private citizens, however great the emergency.

Again, there are a multitude of corporations, created by special charter, to do a money-lending business, that have the power conferred upon them to lend money at any rate above 7 per cent without being responsible in the penalties which make such loans a crime in other men, punishable with fine and imprisonment. Of the multitude of these two kinds of privileged corporations, which have grown up of late years in this State, by far the greater part are borrowers in the money market. Their presence there is a disturbing element, and has doubtless had much to do with producing the spasmodic perturbations in the rate of interest which have grown worse and worse each year as these cor porations have multiplied.

But even this is not all. There is another anomaly still in our usury laws. The usury provisions of the National Currency law have been adjudged by the courts to apply to the national banks to the exclusion of the usury laws of this State. Now the national bank law forbids usury, but the penalty is light. It gives the banks power to charge the legal rate fixed in the State in which they are situated-in this State 7 per cent-and it enacts that the offence of charging more shall work "a forfeiture of the entire interest which the note, bill, or other evidence of debt causes with it, or which has been agreed to be raid thereon." Now in this State the courts have uniformly held that the national banks are amenable only to the usury provisions of the national banking law, and several cases have arisen where the plea of usury has been made, and no one of them has yet been decided adversely to this principle. To these cases we have not space to refer in detail. It suffices for the present purpose to cite them generally among the other anomalies of our usury laws.

This, then, is the charge we bring to-day against the usury laws. They are unequal, unjust, intricate, difficult to understand, and altogether intolerable. How prejudicial they are to business we may perhaps show hereafter.

COINAGE AND DEPRECIATION.

The prospects of our foreign trade, the resumption of specie payments, and the future pressure of our debt on the resources of the country, depend in no small degree on the solution which the future may give of the questions as to the effect of the gold of California and Australia on the depreciation of the precious metals and on the consequent rise of general prices. Some people have contended that gold has already depreciated, and that the movement will go no further. Others deny that the movement has yet begun, or is it at all probable. Others again declare that the perturbations of prices in England are the first monitions of a general revulsion of prices which will spread more or less rapidly till the tidal wave has struck and revolutionized the whole domain of relative values. Few persons in this country have been disposed to believe in any sudden and violent revulsion of prices. It has been supposed that if any such changes in prices should be produced by the gold product, they would, as in the 16th century, be slow and gradual. The theory of sudden spasmodic movement receives some confirmation from the phenomena which have caused so much trouble in England of late, where the three prime and joint stock companies having any of the forms and necessaries-coal, meat and iron-have suffered an advance

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in price of an unprecedented and severe character. This theory that changes of a violent and sudden character were not unlikely to disturb values, appears to have been held by several of the French economists, and suggested questions which were very early discussed by Chevalier, Bastiat and other writers, but the discussion is still as far as ever from a satisfactory conclusion.

The first publication of Bastiat on the subject, we think, was in the Journal des Economistes for April, 1849. In an admirable essay on money, entitled "Maudit Argent," he says: "I do not think that, on the whole, the gold discoveries of California will add very much to the enjoyments, to the real satisfactions of mankind. It is true the gold of California might be useful, if it does nothing more than take the place of that which is lost and destroyed. But if it augments the current mass of gold in circulation it will cause that mass to depreciate. The gold-seekers will be richer than they would otherwise have been. But the people in whose hands the gold may be at the moment of depreciation will not be able to purchase as much of what they want for a given sum of money. In such a result as that, I see simply a displacement of wealth, but no augmentation whatever."

In elucidating the problems raised about prices, the precise point which recent events have permanently forced on the public attention is how much of the aggregate silver and gold produced in California and Australia has gone to swell the metallic currency of the world, and has thus had a direct tendency to raise general prices. This coinage question continues to occupy attention, though the progress of the inquiry is not so rapid as we could wish. One of its more important defects has just been met, and in part supplied by the French government, in the Annales des Commerce Exterieur, which contain an official report of the mint operations from 1855 to 1870, as follows:

MINT OPERAT	TIONS OF FRANCE	-1855 то 1870.	
1855francs.	Gold. 447,427,820	Silver. 25,500,306	Total. 472,928,126
1856	508,281,995	54,422,214	562,704,209
1857	572,561,225	3,809,611	576,370,836
1858	488,689,635	8,663,569	497,353,204
1859	702,697,790	8,401,814	711,099,604
1860	428, 452, 425	8,084,198	436,536,623
1861	98,216,400	2,518,150	100,734,550
1862	214,241,990	2,519,398	216,761,388
1863	210,230,640	329,610	210,560,250
1864	273,843,765	7,296,609	281,140,374
1865	161,886,835	9,222,394	171,109,229
1866	365,082,925	44,821,409	409,904,334
1867	198,579,510	113,758,539	312,338,049
1868	340,076,685	129,445,268	469,521,953
1869	234,186,290	68,175,897	302,362,187
1870	55,394,810	69,051,256	124,446,066
Totals	5,299,850,740	556,020,242	5,855,870,982

The defective link of the evidence which is here in part supplied is in the details of the production and coinage of silver, of which hitherto little account has been taken; although in the discussion of prices and of the changes they suffer from currency expansion, the silver coinage plays too important a part to be safely dismissed and left out of view.

As to the silver coinage of Europe generally, the full details will, we hope, be soon obtained. The last official publication on the subject which we remember, was given by the Bank Committee of 1857 to the British Parliament. The figures were obtained from the authorities of the Bank of England and are subjoined:

ESTIMATED INCREASE OF THE EUROPEAN STOCK OF BULLION.

201141122		III EUNOTEAN B		to the East
	Import	s from	for Great	Britain and
	-producing	countries.	-the Medi	terranean.
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1851	£8,654,000	£4,076,000	£102,000	£1,716,000
1852	15,194,000	4,712,000	922,000	2,630,000
1853	22,435,000	4 355,000	974,000	5,559,000
1854	22,077,000	4,199,000	1,222,000	4,583,000
1855	19,875,000	3,717,000	1,192,000	7,934,000
1856	21,275,000	4,761,000	479,000	14,108,000
1857	21,366,000	4,050,000	529,000	20,146,000
Total	£130 876 000	£29.870.000	£5 490 000	£56 676 000

From these figures the Parliamentary Committee deduce the conclusion that Europe had gained in the above period 130 millions sterling of gold, of which she had lost by exportation $22\frac{1}{2}$ millions, so that her stock of gold had increased $107\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling. Of silver, Europe had lost £56,676,000 by exportation, of which she had replaced £29,870,000 by imports from producing countries. Hence, her total loss of silver was reduced to £26,800,000, and, as she had gained £107,500,000 of go'd, her whole stock of bullion had increased £80,700,000.

These details fill an important hiatus in the evidence needful for the investigation of the problem of prices, and founded as they are on the best information accessible to the British government, they may be relied on as closely approximating to the truth. The continuation of the table to the present time will, it is hoped, be undertaken by our cotemporary, the London Economist, who has of late rendered service to the public by its elaborate statistics of the production and distribution of gold since 1848, which are by far the most valuable contribution to the history of prices that has appeared for several years. In its issue for 31st August the Economist gives the subjoined table of the yearly increase of the gold circulation of Great Britain since 1858.

ANNUAL GROWTH OF THE METALLIC CURRENCY (GOLD) IN GREAT BRITAIN.

ı	Coin	age, less Amou	nt of Ex	cess of Export	s A	nnual addition
ı	ligh	t coin withdray	vn.* of B	ritish gold coin	n.	to coinage.
1		£		£		£
1	1858	633,000	****	251,000		382,000
ı	1859	2,052,000	****	-311,000+		2,363,000
I	1860	2,523,000	****	3,103,000		-580,000
١	1861	7,593,000		8,089,000		-496,000
١	1858-61 (4 years).	12,801,000		11,132,000		1,669,000
ı	1862	7,238,000		3,470,000		3,768,000
١	1863	6,010,000		4,751,000		1,259,000
ı	1864	8,937,000		4,308,000		4,629,000
١	1865	1,769,000		1,182,000		587,000
	1866	4,478,000		- 47,000†	• • • • •	4,525,000
	1862-66 (5 years).	28,432,000		13,664,000		14,768,060
	1867	-101,000		-813,000+		712,000
	1868	1,055,000		2,301,000		-1,246,000
	1869	6,774,000		303,000		6,471,000
	1870	1,715,000	****	997,000		718,000
1	1871	9,322,000		4,845,000		4,477,000
		-				
	1867-71 (5 years.)	18,765,000	• • • •	7,633,000		11,130,000
	Total	59,998,000		32,429,000		27,569,000

^{*} The aggregate of light coin withdrawn from 1858 to 1871 is reported by the Bank authorities at £8,365,000, which would give an average of £598,000 a year, the sum allowed for in this table.

In a practical point of view these figures are extremely useful. They enable us to find out what is the extent of the English gold currency now as compared with former years. The importance of this knowledge as an element in forecasting the future probable course of prices in England is obvious. In the first place the current of the gold circulation in England has received an increase of about two millions sterling a year for the last fourteen years. This swelling volume of currency acting on general values has not imparted as yet a proportionate force to advance prices; but that force, whatever it be, has been accumulating till it has apparently reached in fourteen years the aggregate of £27,576,000.

Secondly, what proportion does this sum bear to the previous volume of circulation. On this subject the *Economist* gives no information. But referring to the Parliamentary report cited above, we find that Mr. Weguelin, a member of the Committee, and then Governor of the Bank of England, gave the precise statement we want. He told the Committee that the increase in the circulating coin "was estimated by those in whose judgment the Bank Directors placed great confidence, at 30 per cent in the six

[†] Excess of imports.

years then last elapsed. The total gold circulation is believed by him now [1858] to amount to nearly £50,000,-000," Here then we have the precise evidence of which we are in search. In 1858 the gold circulation of Great Britain was 50 millions sterling, as nearly as could be estimated, and it is believed to have had an addition of 27 millions since, giving an increase of more than 50 per cent to the gold coin alone. What decrease, if any, the silver coin may have received during this period is the next question, as also whether the small notes of the Bank have i icreased. For these notes are well known to enter almost as vehemently into the movements of retail business and general prices as coin itself, and they cannot be disregarded in any attempt to measure the effect produced on prices by an iccrease of the metallic currency.

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN AUGUST AND FROM JAN. 1 TO SEPT. 1.

. The reports of railroad earnings for the month of August are generally satisfactory, and only four roads out of some twenty-four reported for that month in the table below, show any decrease as compared with the same month of last year. With August the earnings of the Western roads begin to have an increased interest, as in this month the grain traffic commences, and the extent of the crop movement is reflected in the earnings.

From the 27th of July to the 31st of August this year we find, on reference to our statistics of breadstuffs, that the total receipts at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland and St. Louis included 349,805 bbls of flour, 6,073,885 bushels of wheat, 10,263.408 bushels of corn, 2,647,770 bushels of oats, 347,364 bushels of barley and 165,842 bushels of rye. Compared with former years the total receipts at the above named cities were as follows:

	Flour,	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley,	
July 27 to Aug. 31, 1872	349,805	6,073,885	10,263.408	2,647,770	347,364	165,842
Same time 1871						
Same time 1870	539,296	6,863,286	3,881,780	4,530,079	738,790	275,467
Same time 1869	461.978	7.241.744	5, 153, 875	2.090.113	139.976	146 713

This shows that there was a considerable increase in the quantity of corn forwarded, but a decrease in all the other items. The break of the wheat "corner" in Chicago and the consequent decline in the price of that cereal, probably excited an influence in inducing some farmers to hold back t ieir wheat, in the expectation of a better market hereafter The Erie Railway earnings still show a considerable decrease amounting in August to \$339,111-although the total for eight months of 1872 is yet \$853,229 ahead of last year.

Among the new roads it will be observed that the St. Louis and Southeastern reports its earnings for the first

	1872.	IN AUGUST. 1871.	Increase.	Decrease.
Atlantic & Great Western	\$472,110	\$410,606	\$61,504	\$
Atlantic & Pacific	107,790	97,409	10,381	
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Minn	93,420	67,194	26,226	
Central Pacific	1,288,297	1,006,373	281,924	
hicago & Alton	572,332	534,163	38,169	
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes	57,375			******
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind	404,286	366,227	38,059	
Erie	1,525 243	1,864,554		339,311
Illinois Central	763,256	836,041		, 72,785
Ind., Bloom, & Western	117,000	93,211	23,789	
Kansas Pacific	349,382	332,555	16,827	
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern	1,440,873	1,295,369	145,504	
Marietta & Cincinnati	162,521	142,322	20,199	
Michigan Central	*515,163	422,015	93,148	
Milwaukee & St. Paul	565,728	506,557	59,171	
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	168,461	93,930	74,531	
Pacific of Missouri	315,699	334,730	*****	19,031
Rome, Watert'wn & Ogdensb'h	127,120	123,564	3,536	
St. Louis, Alton & T. H	167.496	175,107		7,611
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	194,150	131,489	62,661	
St. Louis, Kansas City & North	336,536	236,586	99,950	
St. Louis & Southeastern	98,000			
Toledo, Wabash & Western	614.175	552,079	62,096	*
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	127,852	94,637	33,215	
Total (excluding the roads not reported in 1871)\$		\$9,716,718		\$438,738

^{*} Fourth week of August estimated.

For the eight months of 1872 now expired, the only two roads which show any falling off in gross earnings are the

of decrease, however, is not very large, and these two important roads, always noted for their prosperity, have probably been affected by the new lines opened in the State of Illinois, and the consequent competition for business.

The Union Pacific Railroad earnings for August have not yet been received by the financial agents, but their state. ment for July and seven months of the year has recently been published, as given below. In one respect the report of the Union Pacific is the most satisfactory that is issued by any Company, as it gives the operating expenses of the month as well as the gross earnings, thus showing the net profits. The statement for July and from Jan. 1 to July 31 is as follows:

Earnings. Expenses.	July, 1872. \$743,382 53 357,840 17	July, 1871. \$673,693 12 318,302 33
Net earnings	\$385,542 36	\$355,390 79
	Jan. 1 to July 31, 1872.	Jan. 1 to July 31, 1871.
Earnings	\$4,584,999 24 2,744,983 58	\$4 083,977 70 2,005,189 66
Net earnings	\$1,840,015 66	\$2,078,783 04

The gross earnings on twenty-one roads for the eight months have been as follows:

EARNINGS FROM JANUARY 1 TO AUGUST 31.

	1872.	1871.	Increase.	Decrease
Atlantic & Great Western	3,202,241	2,952,989	249,252	
Burl., Cedar Rapids & Minn				
Central Pacific	7,972,208	5,920,552	2,051,656	******
Chicago & Alton	. 3,346,840	3,464,772		117,932
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind		2,403,415	461,466	*****
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes				*****
Erie	11,861,844	11,008,615	853,229	*****
Illinois Central	4,977,416	5,314,104	*****	336,688
Ind., Bloom. & Western	. 873,203	579,737	293,466	******
Kansas Pacific	2,325,806	2,045,571	280,235	
Lake Shore and Mich. South		9,445,829	1,641,164	
Marietta & Cincinnati	1,217,002	1,006,698	210,304	
Michigan Central	*4,275,745	3.678,961	596,784	*****
Milwaukee & St. Paul		3,916,279	61,929	*****
Missouri, Kansas & Texas		555,495	470,307	*****
Pacific of Missouri		2,199,035	54,074	*****
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute.		1,185,889	28,403	*****
St. Louis & Iron Mountain		1,004,776	429,747	******
St. Louis, Kansas City & N		1,717,6:0	552,909	*****
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw		672,861	173,761	*****
Tol., Wabash & Western	. 3,799,579	3,529,627	269,952	

Total (excluding the roads not reported in 1871). . . . \$70,826.843 \$62.602,825 \$8.678 Net Increase. 8,224 \$454,620

* Fourth week of August estimated.

CURRENCY REFORM.

Many able men, who have given considerable thought to the subject, are of opinion that Congress, for some years past, has adopted a wrong policy in giving so much attention to fiscal reform, and that the reform of the currency has a prior claim. Their maxim is that "the refunding of the debt, and the restoration of specie payments, are of more importance than the adjustment of our revenue system, and ought to precede it."

The advocates of these views have made a vigorous use of the press, and at one time enjoyed more popular favor than now, and wielded more influence in directing the financial policy of the country. One of the most recent of the numerous essays on this side of the question has just been issued by Appleton. It is from the pen of Mr. Charles A. Mann, and is entitled "Paper Money the Root of Evil." It consists of two parts: First, it offers a very earnest and suggestive examination of our currency system; and, secondly, it aims to establish and expound a practical method of "restoring specie payments without robbing debtors."

When this book was first written, five or six years ago, it was quite in harmony with the prevailing public sentiment which was very much in favor of currency reform and a swift return to specie payments. But the author, following Horace's maxim, kept the manuscript by him a few years that he might recast and improve it, and subject it to the "labor lime." During the interval a great change has taken place in public opinion, and it has come to Illinois Central and the Chicago and Alton. The percentage be regarded as a settled principle of our financial policy

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that the tax system shall be reformed first, so that the burdens which check production may be mitigated, and meanwhile the currency is to be let alone.

Three reasons have operated to enthrone this laisser-aller policy in regard to the currency. In the first place, so much trouble in the money market was caused by Mr. McCulloch's movements to contract the volume of greenbacks with a view to lessen their depreciation, towards the close of his administration of the Treasury, that the popular odium was excited against the method of contraction as well as all other methods of disturbing the currency. Under the pressure of this popular excitement the law was repealed by Congress, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to contract the legal tender notes, and the policy of contraction was abandoned.

But, secondly, there is a general belief that as the field for the use of currency in this country has been enlarging with the progress of our material interests, we shall grow up by degrees to specie payments, and without any contraction shall reach a point at which the volume of currency will be no longer redundant, depreciation will cease, and gold will be at par, so that specie payments will return of their own accord.

A third reason urged in support of this "do nothing" policy is the alleged depreciation of gold from the increase of the supplies of the precious metals. Both these last-named opinions are, however, boldly contested, and in the book before us the principle is earnestly contended for which we have always advocated in THE CHRONICLE, that the dollar remaining at its present value, if "specie payments cannot be reached by contraction, they certainly cannot be reached without it."

Moreover, many writers, Mr. Mann among them, imagine that the national banks and some other corporations are hostile to all movements toward specie payments, and make unwearied efforts to stop all legislation tending to restore values or check inflation. The powerful obstacle to-day, says Mr. Mann, "in the way of specie payments is one powerful railway corporation, whose leases in perpetuity would be likely to bankrupt it in case of an increase in the value of money. Its freights and fares would then be at lower rates and likewise its expenses, leaving the net profits greater as measured by the purchasing-power of the money received, but computed in a smaller number of dollars than before, while its leases would still call for the actual number of do!lars specified in them. Resumption brought about by elevating the value of greenbacks would probably ruin a company with such liabilities."

For obvious reasons we need not dwell long on the remedies suggested by this writer for the evils he has so vividly and earnestly portrayed. His plan of reform consists of three parts: 1. He would repeal the public credit act and refund the debt; 2. He would repeal the legal tender act; and 3. He would fix a day after which all bank notes should be redeemable in coin, adjusting all debts as far as possible to the real value of the standard money in which they were incurred.

Without discussing these remedies, which have in substance little novelty, we merely point out their revulsionary character and the evils they would inevitably precipitate in business and finance. Mr. Mann has indeed frankly exhibited this fatal defect of his plan in the subjoined extracts from pages 363-4:

"The result of many of these measures is altogether conjectural. It is impossible to know the practical operation of a law until it has been tried. A seemingly trivial detail may change its whole effect. As such laws could only be put in force one after another, new necessities would probably be developed with each of them. The general principle, however, that the value of treasury notes ought not to appreciate, so long as they remain current as money, cannot be doubtful.

"During the process of resuming specie payments, a favorable opportunity will be offered for changing our monetary standard, so as to make it conform to any unit of international coinage that in the meantime is agreed upon. Whatever measures may be adopted for settling greenback debts, according to the value of the money in which they were contracted, an allowance can readily be made in such settlement for any change in the value of the coined dollar. The main thing to be considered would be whether it is worth while to make the change.

"The benefits to be derive i from an international coinage are largely overestimated. It would save travellers much annoyance and some expense; while if accounts could be kept in coins of equal value, the labors of bookkeepers and accountants would be slightly diminished. But in foreign commerce the precious metals are used only as bullion. Whether in the shape of coin or bars they are measured on the scales, like wheat, or coffee, or sugar, or any other commodities whose values are compared by weight. In settling international balances this is the most convenient method and no system of international coinage will ever n.ake coin other than bullion in such transactions, or substitute the one in place of the other. A similar overestimate has appeared in applying the decimal system. In keeping accounts and making numerical computations, to proceed by decimals is the most convenient plan. But the natural and convenient subdivision of the dollar is into halves, quarters, eighths and sixteenths. The want of coins to excomputations, to proceed by decimals is the most convenient plan. But the natural and convenient subdivision of the dollar is into halves, quarters, eighths and sixteenths. The want of coins to express these fractions is felt in retail trade, and is particularly prominent in California at the present time. This use of a decimal subdivision of the dollar comes from a logical adherence to theory in contempt of facts, that betrays the French origin of the decimal system. In undertaking an international coinage, there would arise a similar danger of overdoing it, and its success would he a step further toward observing the fact that money is always. be a step further toward obscuring the fact that money is always a commodity, a clear realization of which by the public would do more than anything else to prevent all legislative tinkering with the currency.

CURRENT TOPICS.

STEAM POWER ON THE CANALS.—As the time approaches for the decision by the Commissioners entrusted with the duty of making an award of the State bounty of \$100,000 to the inventor of the best steam canal boat, the interest among inventors rapidly increases. Should the terms of the law be complied with, the State treasury will be relieved of a considerable sum of money, and yet it is by no means sure that the question of the economical application of steam power to the movement of canal tonnage will be solved, although we hope some good results will follow from the experiments made. In a series of resolutions published by the Commissioners a few days ago for the information of inventors boats competing for the prize are required to make three round trips from Buffalo, or Oswego, to the Hudson river and return, carrying two hundred tons of cargo coming East and one hundred tons going West-allowance being made in calculating speed for detentions at locks and from interruptions which would impede navigation for boats drawn by horses. Now it is evident that a boat might comply with these requirements, and average a speed of five miles on the levels, and yet not be a success for the purpose in question. It is a demonstrated fact that steam cannot be applied to the movement of a boat for forty cents per mile of distance travelled, which is the cost of towing by horses, so that any saving in time over the speed now averaged would be fairly offset by the increased cost per mile of propelling power. Again, the boats now running on the canal carry considerably more than two hundred tons when fully freighted, and hence the carriage of a less tonnage per boat must be at a less cost per mile to be made profitable to the carriers, or else freights must be advanced which of course would not be favorable to the development of a larger traffic for the canals. Still we trust and believe good results will flow from this experiment even though the end desired may not be reached.

THE NEW REGULATION CONCERNING POSTAGE DWES.-An effort is now making at the Post Office Department at Washing. ton to secure the enforcement by postmasters throughout the country of what seems to us to be a very unwise ruling, based upon an obscure provision of one of the loosely drawn enactments passed during the last session of Congress. The ruling is, in effect, that when a letter is received at any post office not fully prepaid, the postmaster forwarding it shall stamp thereon "due six cents" for every half ounce or fraction thereof for which prepayment has been neglected, to be collected from the person to whom the letter is delivered. In other words, the recipient of a letter not fully prepaid must, to get the letter, pay double the amount actually due thereon for postage. We suppose the object of this regulation is to prevent the mailing of letters not fully prepaid, but it is not likely to have any such effect, and will only result in great injustice to those receiving letters from careless correspondents. To charge the recipient of a letter for the amount of postage actually due is right and proper, but to double the amount in the way of a fine is simply annoying, and can result in no good, as the fine is not collected out of the wrongdoer. Besides, the Government is at no greater expense in forwarding a letter insufficiently prepaid, than in forwarding one stamped three cents to "every half ounce or fraction thereof." We think this ruling should not be insisted upon unless the letter of the law clearly requires it, which does not appear to be the

How GRAIN "CORNERING" OPERATIONS ARE TO BE PRE VENTED.—The resolutions adopted last week by the Chicago Board of Trade, for the purpose of preventing cornering operations in the grain market, will, if impartially enforced, be of no little bene-The resolutions provide, in effect, that purchasers on time contracts shall have the right to demand of sellers as security, 10 per cent. margins based upon contract prices, and further se. curity to the extent of any advance in the market above these prices. Sellers on the other hand, shall have the right to require of purchasers 10 per cent, margins on the contract price of grain sold, and in addition any difference which may exist between the market value and the price of sale. In case of a decline in the intrinsic value of such grain or other produce, sellers may from time to time demand of purchasers additional security to the extent of such decline, and all such securities or margins must be deposited with the treasurer of the association, unless otherwise specially agreed upon by the parties to such contracts. The same resolu tion provides that the value of grain for shipment to Eastern or Southern markets and not any fictitious or speculative prices at which it may be selling in Chicago shall be the standard in determining the intrinsic value of property bought and sold upon con tracts, and in case of disagreement the secretary, or in his absence, the president of the Board of Trade, under the control of the directors shall determine the value. These are sensible provisions, and if enforced it will be difficult, if not impossible, for the gamblers in grain to control the market in future as absolutely as they have at times controlled it in the past. We are glad to see that the legitimate dealers fully appreciate the importance of an organized effect to correct the abuses and reform the evils which have too long been tolerated.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL RANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks approved since the 5th instant. weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency:

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
Vermont— Brattleboro		The National Revere Bank of Boston, approved in place of the National Bank of Redemption of Boston.
New Jersey – Newark	The Manufacturers' National Bank	The Ninth National Bank of New
Ohio Hillsborough	The Citizens' Na- tional Bank	The First National Bank of Cincinnati approved.
Ohio-	The Second Nation-	The Fourth National Bank of New York, approved as an additional re- demption agent.
Ohio— Berea	The First National Bank	The National City Bank of Cleveland, approved.
Iowa— Belle Plaine	The First National Bank	The First National Bank of Chicago,

New National Banks.

The following is a list of National Banks organized for the week ending Sept. 12, viz.:

week ending Sept. 12, viz.;
Onicia? No.
Quil-The First National Bank of Alliance, Ohio. Authorized capital, \$50,000;
paid-in capital, \$55,600. John Atwell, President; Henry E. Ellison,
Cashier. Authorized to commence business September 6, 1872.
Quil-The First National Bank of Carlinville, Illinois. Authorized capital,
\$75,000; paid-in capital, \$37,500. P. C. Huggins, President; M. R.
Flint. Cashier. Authorized to commence business September 7, 1872
2,043—The Washington National Bank of Washington, Indiana. Authorized
capital, \$50,000; paid-in capital, \$40,000. Frederick W. Viehe, President;
————, Cashier. Authorized to commence business September 9, 1872.
2,044—The Bank of Charleston National Banking Association of Charleston.
South Carolina. Authorized capital, \$600,000
A. S. Johnston, President; Wm. B. Burden, Cashier. Authorized to commence business September 10, 1872.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad—Proposals for Bonds.—In another column Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, Bankers, and Financial Agents of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company, offer to receive proposals until Monday, September 16, for the remaining \$2,923,700 of the Company's first mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds, of which they have recently placed the balance in this market. There are several important points to be considered by investors who desire to bid for these bonds. In the first place the road is nearly completed, and it is expected that trains will run through from Richmond to the Ohio River as early as November proximo. The route will then form a new outlet for the immense commerce of the West, being the shortest to Atlantic tide-waters. commerce of the West, being the shortest to Atlantic tide-waters, and will immediately come in competition with the four great East and West trunk lines whose enormous earnings of late years have been something astonishing.

In addition to its importance as a through route, the road has the prospect of opening a very large coal and iron traffic in West riginia. From a recently published report on the minerals of his region, made after an extended examination by Professor T. S. Ridgway, a practical mining engineer and geologist, we extract the following remarks. He says:

the following remarks. He says:

"Any attempt to estimate, by calculation, the amount of coal contained within a given number of miles of your road would be futile. Without deeping it necessary to resort to a trigonometrical survey of even a small portion of the field, it is quite obvious, even to the practised miner, that there are above the water level, between Big Sewell Mountain and Charleston, within five miles on either side of the line of your road, thousands of millions tous. The same seams could, of course, be reached by pits of moderate depth between Charleston and Huntington; and the amount of coal available from west Virginia is incalculably large—sufficient, allowing for a normal ratio of lucrease in consumption, to supply the Western markets for a thousand years to come. "Reviewing the ground between a point in the Floedmont District of Virginia, say Gordonsville, and the point where your line debouches on the Ohio, fluntington, a distance of 325 miles, as traversed by your road, I find an almost constant succession of the minerals prominently used in the mechanic arts and commerce. The iron ores are especially rich, of great variety; the carboniferous limestone is especially superior for fluxing purposes; the several kinds of coal, are, in their several ways, specially adapted for the manufacture, refining and working in iron and steel, and I am satisfied that pig iron can be made at numerous points along the road at from \$18 to \$20 per ton.

"The fact that good serviceable coal can be placed in your cars at \$1 per ton, exclusive of royalty, is one of the first importance, both to the workers in iron, and to the immense distribution of coal for various uses throughout the Mississippi Valley."

Messrs. Fisk & Hatch brought out the Chesapeake and Ohio first

Messrs. Fisk & Hatch brought out the Chesapeake and Ohio first mortgage bonds at 90, and subsequently advanced them at different times, as they were warranted by the demand, to 94. The same firm negotiated the Central Pacific 6 per cent first mortgage gold bonds at 95 and upwards, which have since advanced considerably above par, and are now selling at 99.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT LONDON, AND ON LONDON AT LATEST DATES.

EXCHAN	ONDON— T 30.	EXCHANGE ON LONDON.			
on-	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam	short.	12 1 @12 1%	Aug. 30.	short.	12. 1
Antwerp	3 months.	25.62% @25.67%			25.40
Hamburg		13.10%@13.10%	**	3 mos.	13. 7
Paris	short.	25.50 @25.60	44	short.	25.55
Paris	3 months.	25.77%.@25.87%			
Vienna	**	11.22%@!1.27%	Aug. 30.	3 mos.	109.90
Berlin	44	6.23% @6.24%		**	6.211
Frankfort	66	1191/21193/	44	short.	118%
St. Petersburg	46	31% @	**	3 mos.	32%
Cadiz	44	48 @48%			
Lisbon	90 days.	52%@52%			
Milan	3 months.				
Genoa	66	27.80 @27.85			
Naples	44	27.80 @27.85			
New York		41100	Aug. 30.	60 days.	108%
Rio de Janeiro			Aug. 6.	90 days.	25%
Bahia			Aug. 10.	44	24%@24%
Valparaiso			July 13.	66	461/
Pernambuco			Aug. 12,	66	251
Singapore	60 days,	48. 5d.			
Hong Kong	ou days.	48. 5d.	Aug. 17.	6 mos.	48, 5%d.
Shanghai			Aug. 26.	44	68. 1d.
Ceylon		1s. 10%d.			00. IU.
Bombay	**	18. 10%d.	Ang. 29.	6 mos.	1s. 11 5-16d.
Madras	**	1s. 10 13 16d.			10. 11 0-100.
Calcutta	66	18. 10%@13-16d	Ang 98	6 mos.	18, 11%d.
			Aug. 28.		_
Sydney	30 days.	% per cent dis.	****		*****

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 31.

The weather has continued fine, and the progress of harvest work in the Midland and Northern counties has been rapid. In the South it is now quite complete, so far as cereals are concerned and preparations have already been made for next year's crop. There is no doubt of the fact that the yield of wheat is below an average, and will on heavy lands be very disappointing. The pro. duce secured during the last fortnight, however, is in good condition; much of that previously secured, owing to the rains, is "spiked" or "sprouted." That a large admixture of good dry foreign wheat will be requisite is but too evident, and the importers of grain are looking forward, therefore, to an active trade during the eason. Our prices are believed to be sufficiently high to attract the supplies we require. As regards the trade there is no marked activity, but considerable firmness prevails. For English wheat, prices have a wide range, viz: from 50s. to 62s. per quar White wheat has certainly suffered the most, as it is the more tender sort, and some parcels have been sent to market this week, for which buyers refused to give 50s. per quarter. Such qualities, and there is reason to fear that there will be many of them, are likely to find their way to the starch makers.

The condition of the potato crop is now a serious matter, even after making allowance for the usual exaggerations in such matters. The season has been wet, and the farmers of heavy, illdrained, or low lands are now finding out how adverse the season has been to them. On heavy soils the potato has been seriously attacked with the disease, and some persons assert that a large proportion of the crop is lost. The weather during the last fort-I night, however, has been very dry, so much so, indeed, that on West ls of or T. tract

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light soils the six hours rain which fell on Monday morning was most acceptable; and it is hoped, therefore, that the disease will be arrested, as the failure of the crop would be a great loss to the community.

The crops of turnips, beet, mangolds, &c. will be very abundant, and there is no doubt that, in this respect, more than can be consumed by our diminished flocks and herds will be grown. A large crop of grass has also been harvested, and grass having been abundant in the pastures during the Summer months, more than an average proportion of the crop has been stacked for Winter consumption. Although the wheat crop is a poor one, and although there are anxieties about the potato crop, there are many favorable features about the season, and it must be characterized as one of fair average abundance.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of grain and flour into and from the United Kingdom during the season, viz., from Aug. 26 to the close of last week, compared with the corresponding period in the three previous seasons:

	IMPORT	rs.		
The state of the s	1871-2.	1870-1.	1869-70.	1868-9.
Wheatcwt.		34,437,875	38,467,758	28,863,053
Barley	11,960,210	7,869,090	7.805,513	8,901,890
Oats	10,806 468	10,283,628	11,645,275	6,007,262
Peas	1,092,970	993,612	2,036,409	1,176,177
Beans	3,227,855	2,167,567	1,761,126	2,296,971
Indian Corn	21,940,089	16,156,889	18.095,362	13,882,301
Flour	3,279,152	4,338,489	5,906,124	3,976,054
	EXPORT	8.		
Wheatcwt.	2,210,252	3,286,498	986.353	164,987
Barley	17,483	111,914	101,635	103,293
Oats	108,672	1,463 518	959,853	123,094
Peas	10,254	56,839	15,039	26,774
Beans	3,060	18,657	3,161	4,699
Indian Corn	30,342	79,771	16,540	5,802
Flour	84,247	1,353,074	178,895	33,162

The failure of Messrs Gledstanes & Co. has been followed by the stoppage of their correspondents in India, and it has been pablicly stated by a Cape house that the returned bills of Messrs. Gledstanes may lead to their suspension. Apart from these, the stoppage of last week has not led to any embarrassment which it has been found necessary to make public. Yesterday a rumor, originating in Manchester, was circulated to the effect that a large firm in Mincing Lane, that is to say, in the market for Eastern produce, had failed, but it proved to be entirely unfounded, and appeared to have been circulated with a view to facilitate certain speculative operations.

At a meeting of the Great Western Railway Company, held on Thursday, the Chairman, Sir D. Gooch, M. P., stated the directors were in negotiation with an American Company to run a line of steamers from Milford Haven to New York. Milford Haven is one of the best harbors we have, but has hitherto been neglected as a commercial port, although efforts have been frequently made to render it a worthy rival of Liverpool. The Great Western Railway Company are now taking the matter in hand, with a view to increase their own traffic.

The money market has been very quiet, but the Bank rate remains at 3½ per cent. Neither in the bullion nor the money market has there been any feature of importance. Considerable supplies of gold, in the absence of an export demand, have been sent into the Bank; but as the metallic circulation is above the average, owing to the harvest requirements and the holidays, the stock of bullion in the Bank has not increased to any important extent. There is, however, an ample supply and the last Bank return shows every indication of continued ease in the money market. The quotations for money are subjoined:

Per cent. I	Per cent.
Bank rate	4 months' bank bills 3%@2% 6 months' bank bills 3%@3%
30 and 60 days' bills31/4@31/4	
3 months' bills	be the isint steek banks and

The rates of interest allowed by the joint stock banks and discount houses for deposits are subjoined:

discount houses for deposits are subjoined.		
	Per cer	at.
Joint stock banks	:	216
Discount houses at call	?	2 1/6 2 1/4
Discount houses with 7 days' notice		2%
Discount houses with 14 days' notice	• •	3
m	0	4.5

The following are the quotations for money at the leading Continental cities:

nental cities:					
	Bank	Open	1		Open
	rate. n	narket.			market
per	cent. pe	er cent.	per c	ent. p	er cent
Paris	5	416	Lisbon and Oporto	7	7
Amsterdam	236	3-314	St. Petersburg	6	7
Hamburg		3-314	Brussels	316	314
Berlin	4	334	Turin, Florence and		
Frankfort	4	3%	Rome	5	434-5
Vienna and Trieste	5	5	Antwerp	4	3%
Madrid, Cadiz and Bar-	21.11	1.716	Bremen	3	234
celona	6	6	Leipzig	416	3% 2% 4%

The Continental demand for silver has improved and the quotations are rather firmer. In dollars and gold very little is doing. The following prices of bullion are from the circular of Messrs. Pixley, Abell, Langley & Blake:

Bar Gold, Refinable	77 77 77 78	9 11 9	9999	
United States Gold Coin per oz.	76	3	0	
SILVER.				

	8.	d.	S.	d.
Bar Silver, Fine per oz. standard.	5	0400		
Bar Silver, containing 5 grs. Gold,per oz. standard	5	05%@		
Fine Cake Silver per oz.	n	o pric	e	
Mexican Dollars per oz., old,	5 2	M. ne	W.	5 0
Five Franc Pieces per oz. last price	4 1	13/0		

There has been more than the usual animation in the Stock Exchange this week, and the markets have presented a very firm appearance. British Railway shares have been largely dealt in, and have improved in value, in consequence of the favorable traffic returns which have been published. French stocks have been in demand, and the scrip of the new loan is at 4½ premium. Erie shares have been as high as 41½. Yesterday the markets were flat, in consequence of rumors of a large failure, but the statement having proved to be unfounded, the market closed today with a firm tone, at the following quotations:

l	Consols	923/00	9276
l	United States 6 per cent 5-20 bonds, ex 4-6	923 60	925
ı	do 2d series	911400	913/
ı	do 1865 issue		
ı	do 1867 issue,		
۱		973/0	001/
١		001/4/10	00.23
I		93.76	4416
l	Atlantic and Gt West., 8 per cent. Debent's, Bischoffsheim's etfs	43%(0)	44%
I	Ditto Consolidated Bonds, 7 per cent., Bischoffsheim's certificates.	33%(0)	34%
1	Ditto 1st Mortgage, 7 per cent bonds.	69 @	71
Į	Ditto 2d Mortgage, 7 per cent bonds	58 @	60
Ī	Erie Shares, ex 4-6	39% @	401/8
Į	do unstamped	@	
١	Ditto 6 per cent. Convertible Bonds	95 @	96
١	Illinois Central Shares, \$100 pd., ex 4-6	104 @	106
١	Illinois and St. Louis Bridge, 1st mort	96 @	98
١	Louisiana 6 per cent. Levee Bonds	52 0	54
١	Massachusetts 5 per cent. sterling bds, 1900	93 @	95
١	New Jersey United Canal and Rail bds	100 @	102
ı	Panama Gen. Mort. 7 per cent. bonds, 1897	90 @	95
١	Pennsylvania Gen. Mort. 6 per ct. bds, 1910	951/60	
١	Virginia 6 per cent. bonds	44 @	47
1			
١	The following statement shows the present position of	the	Bank

The following statement shows the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the average quotation for English Wheat, the price of Middling Upland Cotton, and of No. 40 Mule Yarn, fair second quality, and the weekly Clearing House return compared with the four previous years:

Circulation, including	1868. £	1869. £	1870. £	1871. £	1872
bank post bills	24.860.132	24,103,001	23,356,45)	25,381,497	26,184,308
Public deposits	3,274,415	3,909,825	5,581,193	5,101,605	7,766,445
Other deposits	19,577,720	18,412,679	19,936,903	23,047,809	19,207,563
Government securities.	13,790,131	14,339,928	12,483.861	13,968,368	13,356,411
Other securities	16,239,930	14,355,909	19,833,314	16,428,660	19,716,502
Reserve of notes and					
coin	11,539,548	12,378,146	12,280,283	15,196,108	12,363,741
Coin and bullion	20,846,653	20,961,926	20,636,733	25,044,463	23,119,281
Bank rate	2 p. c.	216 p. c.	3% p. c.	2 p. c.	3½ p. c.
Consols	94%d.	93d.	92d.	93%d.	92% d.
Price of wheat	56s. 11d.	54s. 2d.	51s. 3d.	57s. 4d.	60s. 3d.
Mid. Upland cotton	10% d.	13 11-16d.	9d.	9 1-16d.	9 15-16d.
No.40 mule yarn fair 2d					
quality		1a. 4%d.	1s. 1%d.	1s. 1¾d.	18.3%d,
Clearing House return.		69,702,000	69,307,000	71,194,000	94,359,000

English Market Reports-Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations in the markets of London and Liverpool for the past week have been reported by submarine telegraph as shown in the following summary:

London Money and Stock Market.—65's, close at an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ and new fives at a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ from the prices of a week ago.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £484,000 during the past week.

Sat,	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money 921/2	9234	923%	323/	9238	921/2
" account 925%	92%	9216	9216	92%	92%
U. S. 6s (5-20s,)1865, old 933	931/4	933%	931/4	9314	93%
1867 9234	921/8	921/8	92%	9214	9214
U. S. 10-40s 8734	8734	8736	8736	8816	8734
New 58 893	891/8	89%	8914	8934	893/8
The daily quotations for	United	States	6s (18	62) at	Frank

The daily quotations for United States 6s (1862) at Frankfort were.

Frankfort...... 96% 96% 96%

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstufts Market.—This market closes quiet, corn, California wheat and flour having advanced while winter wheat and peas have each decimed.

	Sa	it.	Mon.	Tu	es.	We	d.	Thu	ar.	Fr	ri.
	8.	d.	s. d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8. (d.	8. (d.
Flour (Western) \$\pi\$ bbl	30	0	30 0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	6
Wheat(No.2R'dW'n.sp) # ctl	12	4	12 4	12	4	12	4	12	4	12	4
" (Red Winter) "	12	9	12 9	12	9	12	9	12	9	12	
" (California White) "	12	6	12 10	12	10	12	10	12	10	13	
Corn (W. m'd), p quarter	28	6	28 9	28	9	23	9	28	9	28	
Barley (Canadian) Bush	3	6	3 6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6
Oats (Am. & Can.) 2 bush	3	0	3 (9	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Peas (Canadian) P quarter	38	6	38 €	39	3	38	6	38	6	38	3

Managara North week constitution of	Sa	it.	Mo	n.	Tues	Wed	١.	Thu	ır.	Fri.
	8.	d.	8. 0	1.	s. d.	- S. d		8.	d.	8. d.
Beef (Pr. mess) new \$ tce.	62	0	65	0	65 0	65	0	65	0	65 0
Pork (mess) do Wbb!.	52	6	52	6	52 6	52	6	52	6	52 6
Bacon (Cum. cut) 2 cwt	35	0	35	0	35 0	35	0	35	0	35 0
Lard (American) "	40	9	40	9	40 9	40	6	40	6	41 0
Cheese (Amer'n fine) "	60	0	60	0	60 0	60	0	60	0	60 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—There is a scarcity of spirits tur-pentine and prices have advanced 6s.; tallow has also advanced 1s.; other prices unchanged.

, -	Sal		Mo	n.	Tu	es,	We	ed.	T	hur.	F	ri
	8.	d.		d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	12	d.	12	d.
Rosin (com. N. C.) & cwt.	17	0	12	0	12	0	17	0	17	0	17	0
Petroleum (refined) P gal	i	516	1	536	1	5%	1	516	1	5%	1	5
Tallow (American) % cwt.	49	21/2	43	0	43	6	43	0	43	0	43	6
Cloverseed (Am. red)		ő	42	ŏ	42	U.	42	0	42	0	42	0
Spirits turpentine ? cwt.	39	0	39	0	39	9	39	0	45	G	45	0

London Produce and Oil Markets .- Linseed oil has advanced 5s. since last Friday.

		Sat		N	Ton		T	'ne	8.	7	Vec	1.	Thu	r.	1	Fri.	
	£	8.	d.		. d.			d.									
Lins'd c'ke (obl). W tn	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10 0	0	10	0	0
Linseed (Calcutta)		64	6		64	6		64	6		64	6	64	6		64	6
Sugar (No.12 D'ch std)									-			_	-				
on spot, & cwt		33	6		33	6		33	6		33	6		36			6
Sperm oil \$ ton	84	0	0	84	0	0	84	0	0	84	0	0	84	0 0	84	0	0
Whale oil "	39	0	0	39	0	0	39	0.	.0	39	0	0	39 (0 0	39	0	0
Linseed oil "	36	5	0	36	5	0	36	5	0	36	5	0	36 10	0 (35	10	0

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a decrease in both dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$8,969,052 this week, against \$11,092,938 last week, and \$9,162,526 the previous week. The exports are \$4,909,909 this week, against \$4,406,670 last week, and \$4,695,445 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 4,629 bales, against 2,055 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Sept. 5, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Sept. 6:

Dry goods	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
	\$3,105,307	\$2,201,860	\$3,155,951	\$3.365,385
	3,892,566	3,615,407	4,977,785	5,603,667
Total for the week	\$6,997,873	\$5,817,267	\$8,133,736	\$8,969.052
Previously reported	212,809,059	205,648,215	266,146,118	307,560,814
Since Jan. 1 In our report of the		\$211,465,482 trade will	\$274,279,854 be found the	\$316,529,866 imports of

dry goods for one week later.
The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending Sept. 10:

EXPORTS FROM NEW 1869. For the week	1870. \$4,430,966 122,793,470	1871. \$4,403,807 159,824,206	1872. \$4,909,999 151,593,555
Since Jan. 1 \$134,120,941	\$127,224,436	\$164,228,013	\$156,503,554
The following will show the			the port of

American gold and silver. 18,900	Sept. 7-Str. City of Paris,
Sept. 4 - Str. China, Liverp'l-	Liverpool—
Silver bars 139,604	Liverpool— Silver bars
Sept. 5-Str. Silesia, Ham-	
Total for the week	\$374,453
Previously reported	56,542,170
Total since Jan. 1, 1872	\$56,916,603
Same time in	Same time In \$40,989,922
1871 \$54,296,201	1867
1870	1866 53,343,422
1869	1865
186865,022,531	

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have

been as lone ws.	
Sept. 7—Str. Morro Castle, Havana— Silver	go— Silver
Sept. 7—Str. Tybee, St. Domin- Total for the week Previously reported	\$8,367 2,877,037
Total since January 1, 1872	\$2,885,404
Same time in \$7,506,816 1870	1869

NATIONAL TREASURY.—The following forms present a summary of certain weekly transactions at the National Treasury and Custom House.

1.—Securities held by the U. S. Treasurer in trust for National banks and balance in the Treasury:

Week ending Aug. 3.	For Circulation. 382,834,200	For U. S. Deposits. 15,759,000	Total. 398.593 200	-Bal. in Coin.	Treasury Currency.	Coin cer tificates. outst'd'g
	. 362,875,200	15,767,000	378,642,200	72,082,407	10.338.222	30,487,680
Aug. 17.	. 381,974,200	15,757,000	397,731,200	71,504,321	7,208,502	30,190,200
	. 381,389,200 . 382,032,200	15,805,000 15,793,000	397,194,200	73,879,594	4,255,597	29,553,700
	. 382,393,200		397,825,200 398,186,200	72,991,22	8,682,879	27,933,000

2.—National bank currency in circulation; fractional currency received from the Currency Bureau by U. S. Treasurer, and distributed weekly; also the amount of legal tenders distributed:

Week	Notes in	_Fractional	Currency.	Log Ton
ending	Circulation	Received.	Distributed.	Distrib'd
Aug. 3	. 337,535,912	584,400	470,400	503,500
Aug. 10	937,296,477	463,200	880,900	475,500
Aug. 17	. 338, 191, 287	256,800	565,200	626,500
Aug. 24	338,680,027	198,000	612,400	631,500
Aug. 31		209,200	701,400	1,140,500
Sept. 7	339,077,979	492,800	808,000	667,000

Northern Pacific Railroad Colonists.—The Rev. George Rodgers, a leading Independent or Congregational minister of Dorsetshire, South of England, accompanied by a number of tenant-farmers, has recently made a tour of inspection through Minnesota for the purpose of selecting lands for a colony of 2,000 persons well to do farmers processing a social control of the colony of 2,000 persons well to do farmers processing a social control of the colony of 2,000 persons and the colony of 2,000 persons and the colony of 2,000 persons are colonial to the colony of 2,000 persons and the colony of 2,000 persons are colonial to the colony of 2,000 persons are colonial to the colony of 2,000 persons and the colonial to the colon persons—well-to do farmers, possessing a capital of from \$2,000 to persons—well-to do farmers, possessing a capital of from \$2,000 to \$10,000 each, and who are among the most successful agriculturists in the world. The delegation selected eight townships in Clay County, Minnesota, on the line of the Northern Pacific Railway. A railroad town, to be named Yeovil (in honor of the district from which many of the colonists came), has been set apart near the centre of their tract. Two hundred families will leave England in April for this colony, and the remainder, with their pastor, will follow during the season.—Commercial Advertiser.

—On Monday, September 9, the New York Daily Bulletin was enlarged by the addition of four columns to its present size, entitling it to rank among the large blanket sheets of the city. The Bulletin is exclusively a commercial and financial journal, and as such furnishes complete and trustworthy reports of the various trade markets. Its editorials are always able and intelligent, though we should be sorry to concur in many of the theories advanced. As our readers are aware the Bulletin is an offshoot of the Chronicle, and we are happy to note its continued success under its present management, which has been demonstrated by four enlargements during the past three years.

— Mr. A. C. Kaufman, Banker, Charleston, S.C., whose business in Southern collections we have previously noticed, carries on also extensive dealings in first-class Southern railroad securities. Mr. Kaufman purchases and sells on commission a number of stocks and bonds, into the merits of which he has made special investiga-tion, and which he can recommend as choice investments.

-The City Bank of London, whose card will be found in our advertising columns, at the recent meeting of the shareholders in London, declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and carried £10,000 to the reserved fund, which was thereby increased to £120,000. The attention of American bankers, merchants and others, desiring to open accounts in London, is directed to this Bank.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

TO INVESTORS.

To those who have funds to invest in large or small amounts, or who wish to increase their income from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend, after full investigation, the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. gold interest, (equal now to 81 currency,) and sold at par, they yield an income considerably more than one-third greater than U. S. 5-20's. They are Coupon and Registered, the lowest denomination being \$100, the highest, \$10,000.

Nearly one-third of the Main Line of the Road will be completed and in operation with a large business the present season. All the property and rights of the Company, including a most valuable Land Grant, averaging about 23,000 acres per mile of road, are pledged as security for the first mortgage bonds now offered.

All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange at current prices. Descriptive pamphlets and maps, showing Route of road, Connections, Tributary Country, &c., will be furnished on application.

> JAY COOKE & CO., New York, Philadelphia and Washington, Financial Agents, N. P. R. R.

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Land Grant Bonds OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.

in denominations of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100, Coupon or Registered' 30 years to run. Interes: at 8 per cent., payable February and August. Interest and principal payable in gold. Price 971 and accrued interest in currency. For sale by

TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall street.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

ST. LOUIS SIX PER CENT WATER LOAN BONDS, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW YORK.

We strongly recommend these Bonds to our friends and the public as one of the safest and best loans now offering to investors.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., Bankers, No. 53 Exchange place. n-

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ANNOUNCEMENT FOR PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND

Financial Agents of the Chesapeake & Ohio RR. Co. New, York, September 9, 1872.

By direction of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company we offer, for proposals, all the remaining balance of their FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS, now amounting to \$2,923,700. Proposals must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent, and will be received up to, and including Monday, the 16th inst., the Directors reserving the right to reject any proposals which it may not be for the interests of the Company to accept. The five per cent. deposit will be applied toward the payment, in case of accepted bids, and returned

to those whose proposals are not accepted. The President of the Company, Mr. C. P. HUNTINGTON, is well known as the Vice-President of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the same energy displayed in the management of that corporation, and to which its remarkable success is so largely due, is being put forth in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

The Board of Directors is composed of probably as strong and able men as were ever associated together to carry out a great enterprise. Among them are the following well known New York merchants :

WM. H. ASPINWALL, JONAS G. C RT, WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr. Messrs. A. A. Low, JONAS G. CLARK. DAVID STEWART,

This road will extend from Richmond to the heart of the great West, at a point on the Ohio River, 313 miles below Pittsburgh, where it will at once connect with 12,000 miles of river navigation, and soon by connecting roads with the whole great system of Western railroads, thus giving a short, direct and easy grade outlet to the millions of people and inexhaustible products of the West to the Atlantic Coast, and in return furnishing them with the manufactures of the East, and cheap coal and cheap iron from along the line of the road. Its traffic must be immense. It will cost, fully equipped, upwards of \$30,000,000. Of the whole length of the line, 427 miles, at this date 360 miles are completed; the grading is nearly done on the remainder, the iron is being rapidly laid, and during November next, it is expected trains will run through to the Ohio river.

The Western end, 200 miles, will be nearly all laid with steel rails; the bridging all iron, and the masonry first-class in every respect

The total amount of these bonds is \$15,000,000. The amount sold by us from the date of bringing out the loan is \$14,489,600. The amount now offered by us is made up as follows:

Unsold balance of loan as above	\$510,400
the Company	2,413,300
Leaving balance subject to proposals	\$2,923,700

Should the proposals exceed this amount a proper award among the accepted proposals will be made. An opportunity for Savings Banks, Insurance Companies, Estates and Investors to get so good a bond on a great road, at a moderate price, is rarely offered.

The bonds are issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, and \$1,000; either coupon or registered; interest payable May and November, both principal and interest payable in New York City, in United States gold coin. The accrued interest from May 1st will be added to all accepted proposals.

Proposals should be addressed to

FISK & HATCH, Financial Agents, Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Company.

Banking House of Henry Clews & Co., 32 Wall street, N. Y.

Bills of Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland and the Continent.

Commercial Credits for use in Europe, South America, East and West Indies, China and Japan.

Circular Notes and Travellers' Credits available in all parts of the world.

Also, Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe, Havana and California.

Deposit accounts received, bearing interest and subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Depost issued and Collections made. State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

CLEWS, HABICHT & Co., 11 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

The Bankers' Gagette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past, week.

COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN P'ABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.		
Railroads. New York Central & Hud. Riv. stock certificates.		Oct. 15.			
Dubuque & Sioux City	3		Sept. 25 to Oct. 20. Sept. 21 to Oct. 3.		
Middleborough & Taunton	\$2				
Jefferson	5	on dem.			
Cumberland Coal & Iron	5		Sept. 19 to Oct. 1		

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 13, 1872.

The Money Market.—Money on call has been in fair supply throughout the week at reasonably easy rates, the range being from 4 to 6 per cent., and the ruling rate to-day, 5 per cent., on all ordinary transactions, with some few exceptions late in the day on Thursday at 3@3‡ per cent. The general condition of monetary affairs is comprehended in the statement that the banks are poor in their reserves and unable to extend their loans, while private bankers have considerable balances which they are lending on call from day to day, and which have thus far been sufficient to supply the wants of Wall street. A favorable feature of the present situation is found in the circumstance that there is no heavy demand for money to be used in speculative operations, either in stocks or merchandize; and it is hoped that the apprehensions which have been entertained of a possible stringency in money here during the present or coming months, and the early break in the wheat speculation at the West, may exert a beneficial influence in preventing any extreme scarcity in money at this center at a later period of the season.

The Cable reports a decrease of £484,000 in the Bank of England bullion, but no change in the rate of discount; and an increase of 4.000,000 francs in the specie of the bank of France.

The new Treasury certificates, to be issued on deposit with the Assistant Treasurer of legal tender notes by the banks, are now ready, and Mr. C. P. Leevrich, the Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, has issued the following circular:

New York Clearine House, New York, Sept. 7, 1872.

Sirk—You are hereby notified that the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New York, is now prepared to receive deposits of legal tender notes, and to issue certificates therefor in denominations of five thousand (\$5,000) and ten thousand (\$10,000) dolars each, under and by virtue of an act of Congress, passed June \$1,872.

Deposits will commence in the proportion of ten (10) per cent. of the capital of each bank. Due notice will be given by the Mauager of the Clearing House of any increase in the proportion.

These certificates may be held and counted as part of the legal tender reserve, and may be used in settlement of balances at the Clearing House, as suthorized at a meeting of the on Thursday at 3@3½ per cent. The general condition of monetary affairs is comprehended in the statement that the banks are poor

The will be payable to the order of the bank making the deposit. On the first payment to the Clearing House each certificate will require the endorsement of the bank to whose order it is drawn, and will then be stamped at the Clearing House each certificate will require the endorsement of the bank to whose order it is drawn, and will then be stamped at the Clearing House "Pay to the order of any bank member of the New York Clearing House Association," over each endorsement.

Subsequent payments to the Clearing House will not require the endorsement of the bank when paid on account of debit balances.

Respectfully yours,

Chairman Clearing House Committee.

The last statement of our associated city banks showed a further decline in their reserves. The total liabilities stood at \$241,149,100, and the total reserves at \$62,519,800, being \$2,232,525 in excess of 35 per cent, of the liabilities, a decrease of \$1,908,875 from the previous week.

The following statement shows the changes from previous week and a comparison with 1871 and 1870:

reported at \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 created considerable excitement in that city, but had no important effect upon our market.

United States Bonds.—Government securities have been very dull, and prices remain tolerably steady at the decline previously noticed. The only buying movement of any importance which has been observed was on the part of a leading German banking house, on Wednesday and Thursday, whose purchases amounted, perhaps, to \$1,000,000, or upwards, and advanced the prices of some popular issues of Five-Twenties about \$\frac{1}{2}(\text{al}) \text{ per cent} \text{ On Wednesday the Treasury purchased \$1,000,000 of Five-Twenties from a total offering of \$4,494,600.

Closing prices daily, and the range since January 1, have been:

Sept. Sept. Sept. Sept. Sept. Sept. Sept. ..—Since January 1.

ı		Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Since January 1
		7.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	-Lowest Highest
	5s. fund, 1881, cp	*110	110%	*110	*110%		109 €	107% Feb. 8 113% July 6
	6s, 1981, reg	*1131/	113%	*113%	*1:3	11336	113%	113% Sept. 12 117% May 25
	68, 1881, coup			*115	*115	*1151/	*115%	114% Jan. 3 120% June 6
	5-20's 1862, coup		1134	*113%	118%	*118%	*!134	109% Jan. 11 116% Aug. 5
	5-20's 1864, coup	113%		*113%	11356	113%	*115%	109 % Jan. 11 116% Aug. 7
ŧ	5-20's 1865, "	114	*114	114	*11334			
	5-20's 1865, n "	91191/	112%	*112%	11214	*112%	11:256	109% Jan. 11 117% June 6
ł	5-20's 1867. "	1102.		*11236		113	*11236	11:14 Feb. 8 118% June 29
l	5-20's 1868, "	M1104/		113	112%	11236	113	111% Feb. 9 117% June 3
I	10-40's, reg		410-1/	*10736	*107%	108	*107%	107 Feb. 6 111% July 30
ł	10-40's, coupon	*10736		107%			1075	107% Mch. 18 113% Aug. 16
l	Currency 6's		*113	*111%		*:12	11236	1113 cept. 6 117% May 29

*This is the price bid, no sale was made at the Board.
Closing prices of securities in London have been as follows:

	Aug. 30.	Sept.	Sept.	Lowest.	Highest.
U.S. 68, 5-208, '65.	93¼	93¼	98 1/4	90% May 9	94% Jan. 2
U. S. 68, 5-208, '67.	92%	92¼	92 1/4	91 June 19	94% Jan. 3
U. S. 58, 10-408.	88¼	87¥	37 1/4	87% Sept.10	92% Jan. 17
New 58.	89¾	89¼	89 1/4	86% Feb. 8	91% Jan. 8

UMI

State and Railroad Bonds .- The dealings at the Board in State and Kaliroad Bolius.—The dealings at the Board in Southern State bonds have been confined chiefly to South Carolinas and Tennessees. The April and October bonds of South Carolina still continue to rule above the others, although it is generally understood that the prospects of interest payment are about as good for one class as the other, and not particularly good

on either

From North Carolina we have seen letters written by promin-ent business men who seem to have much confidence in the old ent business men who seem to have much confidence in the old bonds of the State, and indeed in all the bonds except the "special tax" issues; the fact that such ideas are entertained by parties familiar with the sentiments held in the State regarding its debt, is certainly hopeful. Missouri State 6's are about the lowest of any of the Northern State bonds, the Hannibal and St. Joseph issues selling at 90. In railroad bonds there has only been a moderate activity, and in some of the favorite old bonds considerable depression; the Pacific issues particularly are notably lower, Centrals at 99, Union Pacific Firsts at 86‡, Incomes at 78‡, and Land Grants at 79‡, which includes 3½ per cent. semi annual interest, payable October 1. The depression in these bonds is not accounted for by any circumstances affecting the value of the naterest, payable October 1. The depression in these bonds is not accounted for by any circumstances affecting the value of the respective properties. Toledo, Wabash and Western St. Louis division bonds are quoted at 88@89.

Closing prices daily and the range since Jan. 1 have been:

	Sept.	Sept.		Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Lower	t1	ary1.—
6s Tenn., old	7836	731/2	10. 73	*72	7214	*72	68 1 Jar	. 5 75	June 21
6s Tenn., new		73	*7214				63½ Jar	. 4 753	6 July 9
68 N. Car., old	*3316	*33%	*33%		*831/2	*331/2	30¼ Jui		
6s N. Car., new	****			*201/2	*20%		15¼ Jar		Mch. 12
68 Virg., old	****	*46	*44				411, Jul		Jan. 15
" " consolid'd		*501/2	*50%	*56%	*501%	*501/2	50% Jul		
" " deferred	*15	*153	*15%	*151/2	*151/2	*15	15¼ Jul		Jan. 10
6s S. C., n. J. & J.	24	25	*241/4	*2436	25 1/2	251/4	23 Ser	t. 5 40	
6s Missouri	93	*92%	*92%	93	93	925		g. 13 98	June 24
Cent. Pac. gold	*100%	99%	991/4	99%	991/4	99	99 Sep	t. 13 105	June 6
Un. Pac., 1st	*87	87	87	87	*87	26%	86% Ser		
Un. Pac., L'd Gr't	*79%	90	*80	80	79%	*79%	79% Ser	t. 12 85	Mch. 19
Un. P. Income	*30	79	79%	79	78%	*781/4			¥ Jan. 18
N.Y. Cen, 6s, 1883.	*91	*91	*91	*91	*91	*91		t. 3 97	July 16
Erie 1st m. 7s		103	*102%	103	*10232	****	100 Ma	9 4 103	1/2 Aug. 3
N.J. Cen 1st m 7s				10314					3 Jan. 17
Ft Wayne 1st m 7s	105	*105	*105	*105	*135	*105	103 Jar	. 26 107	June 29
Chic & NW. sf 78		*96	*963/2		***	*961%	96½ Sep		
Rockí sld 1st m 7s	10134		****	***	****	****	101 Jul	y 1 104	⅓ June 3

^{*} This is the price bid, no sale was made at the Board.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—There has been more activity in stocks than in the previous week, and prices at the close are in some cases better than those of our last report, and in others a fractien lower. New York Central and Hudson was quite active and sold at par early in the week on the rumor of a further \$10,000,000 scrip dividend, but as the usual 4 per cent semi-annual dividend only was declared, the price fell of. Other active stocks have been Erie, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, C. C. & I. C. and Union Pacific; in the latter stock purchases are said to have been made within a few weeks, by the party controlling it, to the extent of a large proportion of the whole stock, but for what special purpose is not exactly known. The report of the loss of the Pacific Mail Steamship America is confirmed by a telegram to-day. A dividend of 3 per cent has been declared on Panama railroad stock. In Erie stock there was a sharp twist to-day, in the way of scarcity of the stock for delivery, and a dif-Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.-There has been more Panama railroad stock. In Eric stock there was a snarp twist to-day, in the way of scarcity of the stock for delivery, and a difference between cash and regular sales of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{2}$ per cent. The earnings of this road continue to show a falling off, and rumors have been affoat that the company intends to issue another loan to meet its floating debt and current obligations, but no definite facts have been made public.

Speculation is in rather a halting position, and the market

closes tolerably firmer.

The following were the highest and lowest prices of the active list of railroad and miscellaneous stocks on each day of the last week:

Saturda; Sept. 7		Tuesday, Sept. 10,	Wednesd'y Sept. 11.	Thursday Sept. 12.	Friday, Sept. 13.
N.Y. Cen&H. R 991/4 100		99% 100	98% 99%	98% 99%	9814 9916
Harlem 114 114	113% 113%		113 114	114 111	113% 113%
Erie 48% 48		481/4 483/4		47% 47%	47% 48%
do pref *70% 71	70% 70%	*70% 71%	72	70 70	70 70
Lake Shore 89% 89	\$ 99% 89%	89% 89%	88% 89%	831/2 887/6	88% 89%
Wabash 72 72	72 72%	72 72	72 72	71% 72	71% 72
Northwest 73 73	72% 78%	73% 74%	73% 74%	73% 73%	72% 73%
_ do pref. 89% 90	*89%	90% 90%	90 90%	89% 90%	89% 89%
Rock Island 110% 110	6 110 110%	110% 110%	110% 110%	110% 110%	110 110%
St. Paul 55% 55	55 5514	5514 558	55% 56	55% 55%	551/2 553/4
do pref 75% 75	75% 75%	76 7614	7614 7614	76 76	75% 76%
Ohio & Missip. 431/4 43	43% 43%	431/4 443/4	43 1/4 44 3/4	43 % 43%	43% 43%
Central of N. J 103% 104	1034 104	10434 10434	104% 105	10136 10436	104% 104%
Boston, H & E. 714 71	6 736 736	7% 7%	736 736	7 734	*6%
Del., L. & W 99% 99		100 100%	100% 100%	100 100%	100% 100%
Hann. & St Jos *36 38	*36 83	*36 37	*36 36%	36 3614	85% 35%
do pref '55 57	*55 561/2	54% 54%	*53 55%	531/4 581/4	53 53 53 4
Union Pacific 363 363	36 36%	36% 36%	361/4 863/	36% 36%	363 37%
Col.Chic.& I.C. 35% 863		36% 37%	36% 37%	36% 37%	3614 37%
Panama 131 132	131 1/2 131 1/2	131 1/32	131 1 132	131 % 132	132 132%
West, Un. Tel. 70% 713		70% 71%	70% 71%	70% 71%	70% 71%
Quicksilver 41% 413	4214 4216	42% 43%	431/4 441/4	43 1/4 44	441/4 441/4
do pref *50% 52	52 53	58 54%	54 1/4 551/4	54% 55%	55 55%
Pacific Mail 70% 713	70% 71%	71% 72	70% 71%	70% 71%	70% 71%
Adams Exp 94 95	931/4 941/4	*93	*92 1 94	91% 91%	91 9234
Am, Merch. Ex *70% 72	*70% 71%	*70	71 71	70 70%	6914 70
United States., 82 92	4 82	* 3114	79% 79%	*801/4	801/4 801/4
Wells, Fargo *81 87	*84 87	88	*****	*93%	*84 86
Canton *90 94	*91 94	* 95	92 92	*90 93	*90 94

^{*} This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

The range in these stocks since January 1 has been as follows:

Since January 1.— Lowest.— Highest.—	Since January 1.— Lowest.——Highest.—				
-Lowest Highest -	-Lowest Highest -				
NY Cen & HR 9114 Jan 5.10114 Apr 2	Hann. & St. Jos 351/2 Sept.12 591/2 Jan. 17				
Harlem 1071/ Feb 19 190 Apr 95	do do pref 53% Sept.12 71% Jan. 19				
Erie 30 Feb. 5 75% May 20	Union Pacific. 28% Jan. 5 42 Apr. 1				
	Cal Chia C. T.C. 100 Jan. 5 45 Apr. 1				
do pref 60 Mch. 2 87 May 20					
Lake Shore 88 Aug.12 981/4 Mcn.80	Panama 72 Jan. 2 134 Aug.31				
Wabash 70% Jan. 8 80% Apr. 4	West U Teleg'h 6814 Jan. 5 7714 May 3				
Northwest 66% Jan. 5 85% Apr. 2	Quicksilver 25% Jan. 13 44% Apr. 30				
do pref. 89% Aug.13 97% Apr. 1	do pret. 30 Jan. 13 56 Apr 29				
Rock Island 105% Jan. 5 118% Apr. 2	Pacific Mail 53% Jan. 2 874 May 15				
St. Paul 52 June18 64% Apr. 1	Adams Express 90 Jan. 5 99% May 20				
do pref 74% Feb. 1 83 Jan. 20					
Ohio & Mice 49 Ang 19 517/ Apr 1	IT & Evapose 601/ Ion 11 991/ Inly 6				
Onto the Miss to Aug. ic of Apr. 1	W. D. Express 00% Jan. 11 com July 0				
Central of N.J. 102% Sept. 6 118% Jan. 15	Wells, F. & Co. 56% Jan. 4 95 May 21				
Boston, H. & E 3% Jan. 2 11% May 18	Canton 70 Jan. 6 102 June22				
Del., L. & W., 98% Sept. 5 113% Mch.16	Wells, F. & Co. 56% Jan. 4 95 May 21 Canton 76 Jan. 6 102 June32				

The Gold Market.—Gold has been pretty steady at and about 113. The principal point of interest in the market has been in regard to the high rates paid at times by borrowers, ranging as high as 1-16 per cent. per day; to-day the rates of 1 and 2 per cent. were paid for carrying, and loans were also made flat. There is a large short interest in gold, and high rates on loans will very probably be paid at intervals, for some time to come. At the Treasury sale of \$1,000,000 on Thursday, bids amounted to \$4,334,500. Customs for the week amount to \$3,363,000. The following table will show the course of the gold premium.

The following table will show the course of the gold premium ach day of the past week:

		Quotat	lons				
	Open-	Low-	High-	Clos-	Total	-Balar	1008
	ing.	est.	est.	ing.	Clearings.	Gold.	Currency.
Saturday, Sept.	71123	112%	113%	113	\$55,428,000	\$1,621,570	\$1,973,476
Monday, "	9113	113	113%	1133%	49 670,000	2,166,125	2,541,933
Tuesday, "	10	11236	113%	113%	30,297,000	1,421,758	1,708,414
Wed'day, "	11	11234	11816	113%	92,028,000	4,231,603	5,109,620
Thursday, "	1211236		11334	113	45,077,000	2,652,540	3,637,772
Friday, "	13113%	1:2%	113%	113	42,077,000	1,892,961	2,200,507
Current week	112%		11336	113	335,597,000	1,892,961	2,200,507
Previous week.		112%	118%	11236	231,039,000	2,078,513	2,352,147
Jan. 1. 1872, to d	late1095	108 4	115%	113			

The following are the quotations in gold for fcreign and Ameri-

American gold (old coin		American silver (old colnage)
Sovereigns Napoleons	3 82 @ 3 86	Dimes and half dimes 94 @ - 96 Five francs 95 @ - 96
German X thalers Prussian X thalers	7 85 @ 7 75 8 05 @ 8 15	Francs
German KronenX guilders	3 90 @ 4 00	Prussian thalers
Patriot doubloon6	15 50 @ 15 70	Spanish dollars 1 01 @ 1 02 South American dollars

Foreign Exchange.—The market, until to-day, continued to be depressed, and the nominal rate for prime 60 days' sterling was down to 108, while transactions were made in second hands as low as 107\frac{3}{4}\$ and 107\frac{3}{4}\$. The principal cause for this depression was the same that has acted upon prices for several weeks, namely, the sale of borrowed bills and the high rates for cash gold. A strong speculative party in stocks is reported to have borrowed alone, within a few weeks, about £2,000,000 of sterling bills, but the precise amount is, of course, uncertain. These bills are sold for gold, and the gold again sold or exchanged for currency on time loans, thus supplying the stock operators with money for 50 to 60 days time. With high rates on gold loans, or a decline in the premium before the 60 days are up, there would also be a handsome profit on the transaction. Nothing new is reported of American railroad loans in the foreign markets. American railroad loans in the foreign markets.

To-day rates were higher and the tone was firm. We quote as

follows:

London prime bankers	80 days.	3 days.
Good bankers	108 @108%	109 @
" commercial	107%@107% 5.30 @5.31%	5.25 @5.26%
Antwerp	5.2714@5 28%	5.22 1 (65.26)
Swiss	5.25 @5.26%	5.20 @5.21%
Amsterdam	40 @40% 35%@85%	4014@40%
Hamburg. Frankfort.	46:4@41	\$5%@\$6 41%@41%
Bremen	95 @951/4	95% @96
Prussian thalers	71%@71%	72%@72%

The transactions for the week at the Custom Hous and Sub-Treasury have been as follows:

	Custom		Sub-Tre	asurv	
	House	Rece	eipts	Payr	nents.
	Receipts.	Gold.	Currency.	Gold.	Currency.
Saturday, Sept. 7	\$348,000	\$486,342 10	\$ 408,553 50	¥178.055 39	\$241,723 52
Monday, " 9	661,000	828,614 55	1,779,179 54	147,657 79	1,167,365 86
Tuesday, " 10	542,000	778,874 08	2,238,127 64	168,829 54	309,628 26
Wednes'y, " 11	528,000	728,765 26	2,204,765 82	765,729 88	674,108 77
Thursday, ' 12	708,600	753,248 64	1,586,874 35	88,940 29	1,274,593 81
Friday, " 13	576,000	593,185 02	3,314,249 64	1,109,744 10	531,896 72
Total	\$3,363,000				
Balance, Sept. 6		\$50,119,387 05	\$7,525,159 06		
Balance, Sept. 13		\$51,829,459 68	\$14,834,292 11		

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on Sept. 7, 1872:

			BRAGE A			T. anal
0	Capital	Loans and		Circula-	Net	Legal
BANKS.	es con con	Discounts.		tion.	Deposits.	Tenders.
ew York	\$5,000,000		\$788,000		\$10,227,500	\$2,350,000
anhattan Co	2,050,000	6,155,800	368,200	9,700	3,798,800	56 ,300
lerchants'	3,000,000		1,012,400	\$50,000	4,643,400	799,000
lechanics	2,000,000	5,616,400	269,300	493,100	3,645,000	715,700
nion	1,500,000	4,733,600	3:6,700	478,700	2.872,300	603,600
merica	3,000,000	8,991,500	840,600	1,300	6,301,800	1,454,900
œnix	1,800,000	3,852,400	378,600	516,200	2,736,000	479,400
y	1,000,000	5,386,900	522,600		3,762,200	436.00
desmen's	1,000,000	3,759,800	20,000	763,200	2,448,COC	787,700
lton	600,000				1,489,700	484,500
111011		1,951,700	168,700	*****		873,400
emical	300,000	6,479,700	287,700		4,138,100	514,800
rchants Exchange	1,235,000	3,241,000	124,700	451,800	2,400,500	
llatin, Nationai	1.500,000	3,593,200	1:3,600	490,300	1,570,300	442,500
tchers' & Drovers'	800,000	2,582,700	47,300	251,600	1,814,200	481,000
chanics and Traders'.	600,000	2.025.500	16,200	197,700	1,432,000	404,600
eenwich	200,000	1,084.900		2,700	843,300	129,100
ather Manui	600,000	2,902,100	268,800	268,000	2,099,700	601,100
veptn Ward	500,000	1,201,700	52,900	174,500	811,200	209,500
te of New York	2,000,000	4,301,600		552,100	2,578,500	843,100
			334,500		4,851,400	1,524,800
erican Exchange	5,000,000	9,849,500	327,000	977,000		2,604,700
amerce	10,000,000	20,883, 00	647,900		6,764,800	1,096,200
adway	1,000,000	7,755,300	364,500	900,000	6,108,F0C	956,700
cantile	1,000,000	4,125 000	50,000	475,600	3,663,900	956,700
ific	422,700	1,976,300	11,600		1,510,500	221,600
ublic	2,000,000	5,021,500	859,300	858,100	3,090,300	878,500
tham	450,000	2,360,600	92,300	130,200	2,673,200	602,100
ple's	412,500	1,695,400	4,100	5,600	1.354,100	128,200
rth America	1,000,000	8,582,100	201,500		8,218,000	418 500
nover	1,000,000	2.236,500	102,200	283,700	1,205,300	308,100
	500,000	2,390,000	13,790	186,300	2,122,000	489,000
ng			487,200	1.177,900	4,758,200	1,125,200
opolitan	4,000,000	10,0: 0.990		100 700	1,325,200	359,700
ens	400,000	1,468,300	27,800	129,700		229,600
au ma	1,000.000	2,066,000	32,500	3,900	1,801,200	431,500
ket	1,000,000	2,972,800	76,100	380,800	1,863,000	\$92,200
icholas	1,000,000	2,605,200	56,700	740,100	1,029,500	675,000
and Leather	1,000,000	3,554,700	152,300	724,000	2,481,500	010,000
dxchange	1,000,000	2.883,400	42,900	5,000	1,521,800	2:2,000
tinental	2,000,000	4.106,500	40,800	582,600	2,424,800	650,000
monwealth		2,300,000	129,000	233,700	2,133,800	509,500
	750,000		6,600	4,100	1,280,300	221,100
ental	300,000	0 101 600			1,982,700	554,400
ine	400,000	2,181,600	135,200	860,000	663,500	201,100
ntic orters and Traders'	300,000	909,400	16,600	97,700		8,013,900
rters and Traders'	1,500,000	12,229,000	199,306	494,400	12,417,000	4,583,100
hanios' Banking Ass.	2,000,000	17,588,600	474,700	906,000	1,050,000	129,000
	599,000	1,287,000	140,000	805,000		

September 14, 1872]	THE CHRONICLE	351
Note	The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows: Dec. 440,582 Deposits.	ec. 714,785 ec. 28,935 adelphia creulation, 11,387,951 11,389,430 111,342,545 11,352,645 11,352,656
July 27. 291,195,300 August 32 295,482,300 August 31 295,412,400 August 31 295,412,412,412,412,412,412,412,412,412,412	1,570,600 593,389,428	111½ 9111½ 5 6 6 7 6 6 7 46,868,939 7,751,653 2127,224,436 19½ 6 11 33 6 14 5 30 6 5 50 134 6 1 37 84 6 86 6 37626 50 16¼ 6 177 94 94 99% 94 94 94 4 106 5 5 5 2200 34 0
Color	652,300 241,400 358,600 358,600 345,000 359,600 13,500 365,600 13,500 365,600 13,500 365,600 375,200 365,600 375,200 365,600 375,200 365,600 375,200	799757589999999999999999999999999999999
August 5. 119 316,709 1,739,900 9,155,400 46,32 August 12. 117,944,800 1,202,900 9,449,200 44,33 August 19. 119,057,900 1,207,200 9,356,100 42,8 August 28. 116,711,900 1,731,00 9,555,600 41,38 September 2. 116,542,700 1,182,700 9,506,200 41,32 PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the avoid the Philadelphia National Banks for the week 1 day, Sept. 9, 1872: Philadelphia Value Loans. Specie. L. Tender, I	Decrease	\$7 88 77 82 70 78 52 55 51 92 84 87 85 90 88 92 78 75 91 93 85 90 88 92 89 92 91 93 85 90 85 90 86 85 90 87 85 90 88 80 88 80 80 80
Sorth America 1,000,000 3,927,476 5,670 570,357 Parmers and Mech 810,000 2,612,000 20,000 522,000 Bechanics 800,000 2,612,000 20,000 522,000 Bouthwark 500,000 2,331,000 1,438 223,000 Bouthwark 500,000 2,331,000 3,238 231,000 Bouthwark 500,000 1,22,040 1,000 175,995 Penn 500,000 1,22,040 1,000 175,995 Penn 500,000 1,22,040 1,000 175,995 Wastern 400,000 1,22,040 1,000 175,995 Wastern 200,000 811,991 258 267,992 Bank of Gommerce 200,000 811,991 258 267,992 Brancot Gommerce 200,000 811,991 258 267,992 Clared 1,000,000 1,207,000 23,000 395,000 Tradesmen's 200,000 1,207,000 23,000 395,000 Clared 1,000,000 1,207,000 23,000 36,000 Commonwealth 300,000 1,207,000 23,000 36,000 Commonwealth 300,000 1,207,000 3,000 34,000 Commonwealth 300,000 1,405,000 3,000 34,000 First 1,000,000 3,831,000 3,000 34,000 First 1,000,000 564,000 1,000 93,000 Birthh 275,000 1,000 3,000 34,000 Bank of Republic 1,000,000 2,350,000 3,000 34,000 Bank of Republic 1,000,000 3,300 3,000 3,000 34,000 Bank of Republic 1,000,000 3,300 3,000 34,000 Bank of Republic 1,000,000 3,300 3,000 34,000 Bank of Republic 1,000,000 3,300 3,000 3,000 34,000 Bank of Republic 1,000,000 3,300 3,000 3,000 3,000 Bank of Republic 1,000,000 3,300 3,000 3,000 3,000 Bank of Republic 1,000,000 3,300 3,000 3,000 3,000 Bank of Republic 1,000,000 3,300 3,000 3,000 3,000	\$3,858,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000 \$10,000 \$1,000 \$10,000	90 97 89 92 40 45 81 83 87 60 62 21 25 57 60 62 21 21 25 87 88 87 88 85 90 90 95 d 42 45 42 45

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GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

The most active stocks and bonds are quoted on a previous page and not repeated here. In New York, prices represent the per cent value, whatever the par may be. "Southern Securities" and N. Y. "Local Securities"

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES	Bid.	. .
NEW YORK.	_		Am Dock & Im. Co. 7. 86 West, Union Tel., 1st mort, 78.	97"	97%	Harlem pref			Northern Central 2d m, 6s, '85.	-	
J. S. Bonds quoted before.) State Bonds.			West. Union Tel., 1st mort. 7s., Long Island RR 1st M. 7s St. L. Jacksonville & Chic. 1st		*****	Harlem pref Hartford & N. Haven do do scrip Illinois Central	131	1311/2	Northern Central 2d m, 6s, '85, do do 2d m, g, 6s, 1900 do 2d m, 6s, 19.0		1
Southern quoted previously.)	92%	93	St. L. Jacksonville & Chic, 1st South Side, L. I, 1st Mort. 7s do Sinking Fund	90	951/2	Joliet & Chicago	69	74	do 2d m. 78, '96	:00%	
do Han. & St. Joseph.		91	Morris & Essex, convertible do do construction. Jefferson RR, 1st Mort. bonds.		94	Long Island. Marietta & Cin., 1st preferred do do 2d pref Morris & Essex	26	30	do do 2d m. 6s. 19t. U. Morth Penn. 1st m. 6s. 85 do 2d m. 7s. 96 do 10s. chat. m., 77. OH Creek & Al. R., con. 7s. 8s. 101 Creek ist m. 7s. 2s. 2s. 2s. 2s. 2s. 2s. 2s. 2s. 2s. 2	80	-
do 7s, large bonds on 7s, large bonds onnecticut 6s	101		Jefferson RR, 1st Mort. bonds. E. Tenn., Va. & Ga., 1st M., 7s. Winona & St. Peters, 1st M	87		Morris & Essex	911/6 391/2	91 1/2	Penn & Hightstown 78, '89 Penn & N. Y. Canal 78, '86-1606	82	
node Island 68	101	:::	Winona & St. Peters, 1st M Nashville & Decatur is M.78	87 87 102	88	Now Jorsey Conthorn			Pennsylvania, 1st M., 6, 1-80 do 2d M., 6, 1875	1003	
			Nashville & Decatur is M. 78 C. C. C. & Ind's 1st M. 78. S. F. Kansas Pacific Inc. 78. No. 16		:::		****	147	do gen. m., conv, 19:0	1	
ntucky 6s			Cin. & Sp'd 1st M, gld, C C & I do 1st M, gld, L S & M S La Crosse & Mil. Ss, 1st M Lufayette, Bl'n & Miss. 1st M.		::::	do do scrip. N.Y., Prov. & Bost (Stoningt.) Ohio & Mississippi, preierred. Pitts., Ft W. & Chic., guar do do special	74	75%	do d	925	
do do 1879 do War Loan			Lafayette, Bl'n & Miss. 1st M. Pekin Lincoln & Decatur 1st M.	60	85	do do special.	9314	94%	Philadelphia & Reading 68, '80	50	
liana 58	96		Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur 1stM.			do do special Rensselaer & Saratoga Rome, Watertown & Ogdens St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute do pref.	::::	25	do do 8, 98		
do 68, 1878	98	100	Cin., Lafayette & Chic. ist M. Del. & Hudson Canal ist M	102	103	do do pref. St. Louis & Iron Mountain	97	50 100	do g. m. 78, c., 1910	82	
do 78, 1878w York Bounty, reg	:38	108%	Del. & Hudson Canal 1st M Atlantic & Great West, 1st M. do do 2d M Norris & Essex 7s of 1871 N. Y., Newf'd & London Tel. Tol., Peoria & Warsaw RR. Galveston, H. & H. 7s, go. 4, 71	9334	100	St. L., Kan. C. & Northern pref South Side, L. I.	65				
do do cou	108	1	N. Y., Newf'd & London Tel	26	82½ 28½	Toledo, Wab. & Western, pref. Warren			2 min., W mm. & DH1., 08, 31	***	
do 68, do 1874	105 105 ×	::::	Galveston, H. & H ,7s, go d, 71 Bonds not Quoted at			Miscellaneous Stocks	-		Sunbury & Lewisten is Warren & F. Ist m. 7s, '96. West Chester cons. 7s, '91.	95	
do 68, do 1877 do 68, do 1878	109		Bonds not Quoted at the N. Y. Board. Arkansas Levee b. nds, 78			American Coal	40		West Jersey 6 '83	102	
Railroad Bonds.	200	*****	Albany City, 6's	95 ½ 102 ¼	20	Consolidated Coal	4:%	43 80	West Chester cons. 18, '91. West Jersey 68, '83. do 1st m. 68, '96. do do 78, '97. Western Penn 68, '93 do do 68 p. b., '96 Wilming & Read, 1st M. 7, 1900 do do dd Mort 1925	96	•
Y. Central 68, 1883	91	::::	Chicago 6's	90		Maryland Coal	15	19	Western Penn 6s, '93		
do 6s, real estate	****		Chicago 6's. do 7's. Cleveland, Ohio, 6's various. do do 7's various. Cook County, Ills, 7's. St. Joseph, Mo, 7's. St. Joseph, Mo, 7's. Actions P. P. F. 6's gold. California Pac. Ril. 7's, gid. Central Pacific, 7's, 182's, gold. Western Pacific, 6's, 193'c, gold.	94	160	N. J. Land Improvement Co Pennsylvania Coal			Wilming. & Read., 1st M., 7, 1900	103%	K
60 78. conv. 1876		1001/2	Cook County, Ills, 7's	973		Spring Mountain Coal Wilkesbarre Coal		34	Pitts., Cin. & St. Louis 78	8:3	14
e 1st Mortgage Extended.	****	100%	St. Joseph, Mo, 78	200	75	Canton Co Delaware & Hudson Canal Atlantic Mail Steamship Mariposa Gold	1:8%	119	do do mort. b.	***	
1st do Endorsed	19%	100	Atchison & P. Ps, 6s gold	65	200	Mariposa Gold	214	13:	Reading Coal & Fron deb. b do do mort. b. CANAL BONDS. Chesapeake & Dela. 68, 89 Delaware Division 68, 75 Lehigh Navigation 68, 74 do coav 77.		
78. 4th do 1880	94 96	95	Central Pacific, 7's, 1882, gold .	110	:01	do Trustees Certit	54%	55	Lehigh Navigation 6s. 'Si	163	
78, 4th do 1880 78, 5th do 1888 18 Dock Bonds	95	97	Western Pacific, 6s, gold	91 99	10:	Onicksilver preferred New Central Coal	617	64%	do coav 77.	82	9
7s, 5th do 1888 2s Dock Bonds	95% 136		do State Aids, 78. Western Pacific, 68, gold Kansas Pacific Ist M., (gold) 7. do Ist M., (gld) 6, J. & D. do Ist M., (gld) 6, F. & A. do Ist M., (gld) 6, F. & A. do Ist M., (gld) 6, F. & A. do Ist M., (gld) 7, No. 16. do Inc. Bonds, 7, No. 16. do Inc. Bonds, 7, No. 16. Dever Pacific RA 6-74.		84	BOSTON.	100		RALTIMORE.	1	
lo 78, 3d Mort., 1875 rlem, 1st Mortgage 7s	101		do 1st M.(Leav.Br)7, cur	81	881/2	Maine 68 New Hampshire, 68	:00	9534	Maryland 6s, Jan., A., J. & O., do 6s, Defence	113	
lo Con. M. & S'kg F'd 6s. oany & Susqh'a, 1st bonds			do Inc. Bonds, 7, No. 16.	38	26 42	New Hampshire, 6s. Vernont 6s. Massachusetts 6s, Currency do 6s Gold, 1976 do 5s, Gold		:::.	Baltimore 8s of 155 do 1884 do 6s.:990 do 1890 Park 6s Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 15 do do 6s of 190 do do 6s of 180 do (N. W. Va.) 2d M. 6s do 3d M. 6s	993	
o do 2d do		99%	Denver Pacific RR & Tel 78	95	***	do 58, Gold		1011/2	do 68, 1900 do 1890 Park 68	99	
c., Bur. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M			California & Oregon, 6's, gld St. Jos & Denver E. D., 8s, gold Danville & Urbana, 1st, 7s gld.		95	Boston 6sdo 5s, gold		100%	do do 68 of '90	96	4
h. So. 7 per ct. 2d Mort h. S. & N 1. S. F. 7 p. c	102	1023/2	Indianapolis & West, 1st, 7s gld	69	923	do 5s, gold. Chicago Sewerage is do Municipal 7s Portland 6s, building loan Burlington & Mo. L. G., 7		99	do (N. W. Va.) 2d M. 6s	941	į
ve. & Tol. Sinking Fund ve. & Tol., new bonds	96%	102	Lake Sup. & Miss. 1st 7's, gld.	85 40	45	Burlington & Mo. L. G., 7	92	****	do Sd M. 6a Central Ohio, 1st M. 6	85	
do do new bds.	97	98	Peoria & Rk. I. RR, 7's, gold	72	90 75	Cheshire, 6 Cin., San. & Clev., 1st M., 7, '67. Eastern Mass., conv., 6, 1874 Ogdensburg & Lake Ch. 8s	831/4	::::	do do 2d M., 7, 1891.	985	
o do 3d do	963	95 97	Danville & Urbana, ist, is gid. Indianapolis & West, ist, 7s gid St. L. & St. Joseph, ist, 6s, gid Lake Sup. & Miss. ist, 7s, gid. Rockford, R. I. & St. L. 7s, gid. Peoria & Rk. I. RR, 7s, gold., Port Huron & L. Mich. RR. 7s, do do do 7s, end Southern Pacific RR. 6's, gold. Atlantic & Pacific RR, 6's, gold. Atlantic & Pacific RR, 6's gid.	82 85	85 88	Ogdensburg & Lake Ch. 8s	97	100 39	do do 2d M., S. F., 5, '85.	94	
ke Shore con, coup. bonds	94%	101	Atlantic & Pacific RR. 6's gld. Cen RR. of Iowa, 1st M, 7's gld do 2d M, 7's, gld Chi. & Southeastern RR. 7's	72 90	72 92	do do certificates	361/4		do do 3d M., S. F., 6, 1900 do do 3d M. (Y. & C) 6, '77	90%	
do Con. reg. bonds	97	101	do 2d M, 7's, gld	85	85	do do Bonds, 7, 1877		192	Pitts. & Connellsv., 1st M., 7, '98	934	
ke Shore Div. bonds. ke Shore con, coup. bonds do Con. reg. bonds. do Con. reg. bonds. do Con. reg. bonds. do Little R. Reg. bonds. do Land Grant, 8. Income 108. Income 108. Income 108. do T. H., 1st M. do do 2d M. nref do do 2d M. nref lo do 2d M. nref lo do 2d M. nref	863	87	Del., Lac. & West., conv. is	90	10:	Ogdensburg & Lake Ch. 8s. Hartford & Erie, 1st M (new); do do certificates. Old Col. & Newport Bds, 6, 76. do do Bonds, 7, 1877. Verm't Cen., 1st M, cons., 7, 89 do do Mort., 7, 1891. Vermont & Mass., 1st M, 6, 783. Boston & Albany stock. Boston & Lowell stock. Boston & Frovidence. Cheshire preferred.	66	70	do G. W. V. S. J. S. M. G. Central Obio, 1st M., 6 Marietta & Cln., 1st M., 7, 1891. do 0 2d M. S. W. S.	89	
do Income 198	75%	1 49	Walkill Valley 78, gold	90	95	Vermont & Can., new, 8	85	90	do 2d M., endorsed, 6, '90.	155	
llev'le & S.Ills. R. 1st M. 8's	98	1::::	Connecticut Valley 78, gold	98	95	Boston & Albany stock	150		Parkersburg Branch	34	
o do 2d M. pref		92	Montclair 78, gold	87	821/2	Boston & Maine	135	154	Central Ohio		
do do Int. Bondo	962		New Jersey Midland 78, gold Evansville, T.H. & Chic 78, gld	9234	90	Cin., Sandusky & Clev. stock.	78	80 20%			
go do Consol, bas					56	Concord	10%	20%	do 68	102	
			Evansville, H. & Nashv. ist m. 7s. Eur-pean & North Am. 6s, gld Southern Minn. 8s do do Land Grant. do do Land Grant. Louisiana & Mo. Riv. 1st m. 7s. Keokuk & St. Paul, Ss do Land Grant. St. Carthage & Bra. 8s do Land. Peoria & Hann, 8s do Land. Carthage & Marsale, St do Land. Carthage & Bra. 8s do Land. Carthage & Bra. 8s do Land. Carthage & Land. St do Land. Carthage &	831/2	85 80	Connecticut & Passumpsic, pf. Eastern (Mass.)	91	921/2	do 7.30s. Ham. Co., Ohio 6p. c. : ong bds. do do 7p. c., 1105 yrs. do do 7p. c., 1205 yrs. Covington & Cis. 18c (6.58s Covington & Cis. 18c (6.58s Covington & Cis. 18c (7.8s) do do 3d M. 7, 185. do do 3d M. 8, 77. do do 2d M. 7, 187. do do 2d M. 7, 187. Dayton & Mich., 18t M. 7, 39. Dayton & Mich., 18t M. 7, 39. do do 3d M. 7, 783.	95	
va Midland, 1st mort., 8s	102	99	Des Moines Valley 8s of 1857	80 40	8234 45	Fitchburg. Manchester & Lawrence	133	134	Covington & Cin. Bridge	73	
ode St. Jo. Land Grants. lo do convertible l. Lack. & Western, lst M. de Wab'n, lst Mort, ext'd, do lst M. St. L div. do 2d Mort. lst M. 1898 do 2d M. 1898 do 1, 1888 do 1, 1889 lst M. 1890	102		Louisiana & Mo. Riv. 1st m. 7s Keokuk & St. Paul. 8s	88%	92× 98	Nashua & Lowell	141	****	do do 2d M., 7, 85	96 923	
. & Wab'h, 1st Mort. ext'd.	94	96 89	Carthage & Bar. 8s 8s	95 95	98 98	Nashua & Lowell Northern of New Hampshire Norwich & Worcester Ogdens. & L. Champlain	72"	125	Cin. & Indiana, 1st M., 7	85	
do 2d Mort	94	\$8	O.O. & Fox R. Valley 88.	95 100	96 1013/4	do do pref	1191	1191	Colum., & Xenia, 1st M., 7, '90.	94	
do Cons. Convert.	::::	90	Ill. Grand Trunk	100	102	do do pref Old Colony & Newport Port., Saco & Portsmouth Rutland common	130	11074	do do 2d M., 7, '84	91	
eat Western, 1st M., 1888	93	941/2	Peoria & Hannibal R 8's Chicago & Iowa R. 8's Omaha & Southwestern RR. 8's	96½ 96½ 97			60% 75	61 80	do do 3d M., 7, 88 do To'do dep. bds, 7, '81-'94.	88	
incy & Tol., 1st M., 1890		1 ::	Omaha & Southwestern RR.8's	90	92 × 87	Vermont & Massachusetts		67	do do 1st M., 6, 1905.	78	
lena & Chicago Extended .			Kalamazoo & S. Haven RR. S's. Burlington & M., Land M., 78	95	103 97½	PHILADELPHIA.			do (I. & C) 1st M., 7, 1888	87	
incy & Tol., ist M., 1899 & So. Iowa, ist Mort iena & Chicago Extended do 2d Mort ic. R. Island & Pacific rris & Essex, ist Mort.	1031	101%	Detroit, Hillsdale & In. RR. Ne. Raimazoo & S. Haven RR. Ne. Burlington & M., Land M., 7s., do do 2d S., do 7s., do do do 3d S., do 7s., do do do 4th S., do 8s., do do do 5th S., do 8s., do do do Creaton "rand do do Creaton "rand do do Charlton Erand.	10634		STATE AND CITY BONDS. Pennsylvania 58, coup	101	101%	do do 2d M., 7, 88. do do Sd M., 7, 88. do do Sd M., 7, 88. do To'do dep. bds, 7, 81. 94. Dayton & West., 1st M., 7, 1905. do do 1st M., 6, 1905. do (1. & C.) 1st M., 7, 1985. do (1. & C.) 1st M., 7, 1985. Junc., Ch. & Laf., 1st M., 6, 1885. Cioluda Mami, 1st M., 6, 1885. Cioluda Mami, 1st M., 6, 1885. Columbia & Dayton Stock at Columbia & Michigan stock ex do 8 p. c. st'k guar de Michigan stock ex do Little Miami stock & x. d.	88	1
C. K. ISIANG & PACING. Tris & Essex, Ist Mort. do do 2d Mort. W Jersey Central, Ist M., n do 2d Mort U Jersey Southern Ist m. ts., Ft. W. & Chic., Ist M., do do 3d Mort do do 3d Mort do do 3d Mort do do 8d R. c. so't bde	103½ 97½		do do 4th S., do 8s., do do 5th S., do 8s.,	106	::::	do do 10-15, 2d	1003	105 1073/2	Columbus & Xenia stock ex d.	1063	ś
do do 2d Mort. w Jersey Southern 1st m 7	100	77	do do Creston Branch	106	::::	Philadelphia 6s, old	98%	98%	do 8 p. c. st'k guar	1053	3
do do 2d Mort	105		Burl. & M. (in Neb.) 1st conv.	90		Alleghany County, 5s, coup	77		LOUISVILLE.	00	ĺ
do do 8d Mort			Burl. & M. (in Neb.) lst conv Quincy & Palmyra, 8s Kansas City & C., 10s St. Jo. & C. Bl. 1st M., 10s	100	90	Pittshurg ts		75	do 68, '97 to '98	81	
do do 3d Mort do do 8 p. c. eq't bdi ve. & Pitts., Consol, S. F'd o do 2d Mort o do 3d Mort o do 4th Mort c. & Alton Sinking Fund. o do 1st Mortraye	973		do do 8 p. c.	99	200 923/2 10	do 6s	104		LOUISVILLE. Louisville 68, '82 to '87. do 68, '97 to '98. do Water 68, '87 to '89. do Water Stock 68, '97.	34	
o do Ad Mort	973	84	do do ist. M, 10		90	Delaware State 68		••••	do wharf 6sdo special tax 6s of '89.	81 81 96	
c. & Alton Sinking Fund.	190		Leav Law. & Gal., stock	10	80 20	Allowhoner Wollow 7 9,10g 1000		94	do do 2d M., 7,	793	3
do lst Mortgage do Income o & Miss., 1st Mortgage	953	98	Michigan Air Line, 8s	107	911/2		83	851/2	Louisv. C. & Lex., 1st M., 7, '97	. 393	3
o do income o do Consolidated do Consolidated do do Sloux C., 1st M ninsula lat Mort., conv L. & Iron Mountain lat M	94	95 38 kg	Et Wayne Leekson & C Co	100	871/2	Camden & Amboy, 6s, '75	95 92	: ::	do Louisy Loan, 6, '81.	86	
ninsula 1st Mort., conv	93		do plain 78	93	35 85	do do 68, '89 do do moit, 68, '89	92	92%	do Lou. Loan (m. s.)6, '86-'87	92 83 82	į
L. & Iron Mountain. 1st M. & St. Paul, 1st Mort. 8s	:::	. 96 107 ×	Moatteello & P. Jervis 7s, gold Grand River Valley, 8s. Chic & Mich. Lake, S., 8s. Detroit, Lansing & L. M. 8s. St. L. & So'eastern 1st M., 7s. American Cent al 8 per cent. Atchison & Nebraska 8 p. c., Kan. C., 8t. Jo. & C. B. 8 p. c. Conn. Western 1st m., 7s.	100		do do 3d M. '8' Camden & Amboy, 6s. '75. Camden & Amboy, 6s. '75. do do 6s. '83. do do moit 6s. '89. do consol, 6s. '94. Camden & Atlan. 1st m. '1s. '73. Cam. & Bur. Co. (8, '97. Catawissa, 1st M. conv., '82. do chat. m. do '83. do chat. m. do '83. Connecting 6s 190.1904. East Penn. st mort. '7s, '88. El. & Wimsport, 1st m, '7s. '88. Lo do do 65.			do Water Stock 68, 75, do Wharf 68,	95	
do do 78 gold	0	1	Detroit, Lansing & L. M. 8s	95	82	Cam. & Bur. Co. fs, '97			do Lon. L'n(Leb.br.ex)6, '98	82 x91	
do do lst Mort	87	88	American Cent al 8 per cent.	90	93	Catawissa, 1st M. conv., '82 do chat. m. do '88			Jefferson., Mad. & Ind	84	
ninsula ist Mort., conv. L. & Iron Mountain, ist M l. & St. Paul, ist Mort. ss., do do do 73-1 do do 78-gold do do 1st Mort do do Iowa div do do 2d M rietta & Cin., ist Mort ic. & Milwukee ist Mort.	. 843	4	Kan. C., St. Jo. & C. B. Sp. c.	8834	8236	do new 78, 1900 Connecting 6s 19(0-1904			do do common.	35	
ic. & Milwaukee 1st Mort liet & Chicago, 1st Mort	100	97		1	::::	East Penn. st mort. 7s, '88 El. & W'msport, 1st m. 7s. '80			ST. LOUIS.	100	1
l., Chic. & Ind. C., 1st Mort.	. 93	93	(Not previously quoted.)	1		Harrisburg 'st mort, 6s, '88			St Louis 6s, Long Bonds do 6s, Short do	90	4
do do 2d Mort Peoria & Warsaw, E. D.	753	763	Albany & Susquehanna Atlantic & Pacific, pref	93		H. & B. T. 1st more. 7s, '90 de 2d mort. 7s, '90			do Water 6s, gold do do do (new)	101	
ic. & Milwaukee 1st Mort ilet & Chicago, 1st Mort ic. & Gt. Eastern, 1st Mort l., Chic. & Ind. C., 1st Mort do do 2d Mort l., Peoria & Warsaw, E. D. do do Burl'n Diy do do Burl'n Diy	:::	89	Chicago & Altondo do pref	211	112	Junction 1st mort, 6s, '85.	47		do Park 68 gold	97	
do Consol. 7a		863	Railroad Stocks, (Not previously quoted.) Albany & Susquelanna, Atlantie & Pacific, pref. Chicago & Alton. do no & Orney. Clic. Col. Chicago. Cleve. & Pittaburg, guar. Central of New Jersey, scrip. Ol. Chic. & Ind. Central. D breue & Sloux City.	133	136 90%	East Penn. 8t mor 7s. 78. El. & Wimsport, 1st 7s. 70. El. & Wimsport, 1st 7s. 70. do d			North Missouri, 1st M. 7s do 2d M. 7s	50	
w York & N. Haven 68 ston, H. & Erie, 1st mort. 7	999	39	Cleve. & Pittsburg, guar Central of New Jersey, scrip.		89%	do do new 6s, '96		99	Pacific (of Mo.) 1st M., gid, 6s.	93 89	
do do guarantee dar Falls & Minn. 1st M					36%	il an an infiliation		1000	the state of the s	18%	

The Railway Monitor. LATEST INTELLIGENCE OF STATE, CITY AND RAILROAD FINANCES.

INVESTMENTS.

One of the principal features of the week in new bonds has been the offering of the balance of the \$15,000,000 loan of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, to be bid for under sealed propo. sals till Monday, the 16th inst. Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, the financial agents, state in their notice on another page that they have pre viously sold \$14,489,600 of the loan, and have repurchased and taken in exchange \$2,413,300, leaving the balance now subject to proposals \$2,923,700. The road is expected to be completed to the Ohio River in the coming November, and we refer elsewhere to its prospects for general through business as well as for coal traffic. In regard to the bonds now offered, it is well known to most of our readers that the loan was originally placed in the market at 90, and successively advanced to 94, which has been the agent's price for some months past.

A new loan, not previously noticed in this column, is offered by Messrs, Winslow, Lanier & Co., viz. : the first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds of the Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne Railroad. In addition to the security by mortgage, these bonds have a strong point in the support given to the road by three other companies, the Grand Rapids and Indiana, the Pennsylvania Company, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, as all these have a traffic agreement with the Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne road, and also endorse the bonds. The price at which they are offered-being 921-would certainly seem to be reasonably low under these circumstances.

There has hardly been a time when our market was more abundantly supplied with the bonds of progressing railroad enabundantly supplied with the bonds of progressing railroad enterprises, and at prices which can not be objected to. The inducement for holders of Government bonds to sell, and place their money in railroad securities is certainly very great, though the decline in Governments within the past few weeks renders the exchange less profitable at the present moment than it would have been previously. The fact, however, that railroad bonds have been previously. The fact, however, that railroad bonds will pay a much better interest than Governments is well known, and a mere fluctuation of one or two per cent in United States bonds should have but little effect. As the number of loans on bonds should have but little elect. As the humoer of loans on our market increases, the care exercised by investors in their selections should also be increased for amid the numerous sound bonds offered, there would seem to be little excuse for purchasing any securities that are without a good foundation to rest upon.

State, City and Railroad Bonds on which Interest is paid in October, in New York.

For the convenience of parties purchasing bonds before October 1, we repeat the following list of State, City, and Railroad securities, upon which the semi-annual or quarterly interest is payable in October in this city. In buying or selling bonds the periods of interest payment are essential to be known, and the table below will show at a glance the various bonds which will be sold ex-in-terest in October.

Arkansas State, Railroad 7s. Georgia State, gold 7s of 1870. Louisiana State, Railroad 8s. Texas 10s of 1876.

Georgia State, gold 7s of 1870.
Louisiana State, Railroad 8s.
Texas 19s of 1876.
Chieago South Park 6s.
Columbus City (Ga.) Funding 7s.
Louisville City, Railroad 6s.
do City Hall 7s.
do Jail 6s.
New Orleans City, Railroad 6s.
Pittsburg City Funded Debt.
St. Louis City Water 6s of 1872.
Albany & Susquehanna RR, 2d m. 7s.
Albany & Susquehanna RR, 2d m. 7s.
Albantic, Miss. & Ohio RR. 1st m. cons.
Belleville & So. Illinois 1st mort. 7s.
Calro & St. Louis Ist mort. 7s.
Cairo & St. Louis Ist mort. 7s.
Cairo & Vincennes 1st mort. 7s.
Calro & Vincennes 1st mort. 7s.
Central of Iowa 2d mort. 7s.
Central of Iowa 2d mort. 7s.
Central of Iowa 2d mort. 7s.
Chicago & Alton Income 7s.
St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chi. 1st m. 7s.
Chicago & Canada Southern 1st m. 7s.
Chicago & Canada Southern 1st m. 7s.
Little Rock, Pine Bluff & N. O. 7s.
Louisville & Nashville consol. 7s.
Mortis & Essex gen. mort. gnar. 7s.
Now Jersey Southern 1st mort. 7s.
Mortis & Essex gen. mort. gnar. 7s.
Now Jersey Southern 1st mort. 6s.
New London Northern 1st mort. 7s.
Mortis & Essex gen. mort. gnar. 7s.
Mortis & Calmort. 7s.
Mortis & Calmort. 7s.
Mortis & Calmort. 7s.
Mortis & Reseaven 1st mort. 7s.
Mortis & Calmort. 7s.
Mortis & Reseaven 1st mort. 6s.
New London Northern 1st mort. 7s.
Mortis & Reseaven 1st mort. 7s.
Mortis & Reseaven 1st mort. 7s.

do do 2d m. 7s. do do 3d m., Richmond & York River 8s. Selma, Rome & Dalton gen. m. 7s.

bonds which will be sold ex-inbonds where the sold expension of the sold expension of

Mobile and Montgomery Railroad .- The receipts from perations of this road for the years ending April 30, 1871 and 1872, were as follows:

From passengers. " freight. " express. " mail.	\$222,356 00 376,942 06 20,750 98 18,600 00	1872. \$257,482 84 369,219 41 22,236 82 18,600 00
F	\$638,649 04	\$667,539 07
Expenses, viz.:	A40m (200 04	********
Conducting transp	\$197,226 31	\$216,961 42
Motive power.	116.485 03	121,382 00
Maintenance of way	145,718 76	144,526 86
Maintenance of cars	34,863 72	33,944 53
	\$494,293 82	\$517,414 81
Leaving net income	\$144,355 22	\$150,124 26

The extension to Mobile was not opened for use as soon as it was promised, and although the trains commenced running over was promised, and although the trains commenced running over the new work early in March, it was not considered safe to rely entirely on it and discontinue the boat service between Tensas and Mobile until late in the month, and the use of the extension as to its effects upon the income of the road may be dated from the 1st of April. It is gratifying to be enabled to report that the receipts for the two months that it has been in use show an increase of \$15,000 upon the same month of last year, and a decrease of the expenses of \$12,000.

Taking up the previous reports made to you, beginning with the report made for the year ending 30th April, 1869, one year after the consolidation, and you will find that there has been expended in the reconstruction of the road between Montgomery and Tensas

From 30th April, 1869, up to 30th April, 1872	\$644,836 351,400	
Making a total of	\$966,236 1,171,411	82 95
Making a total amount expended. Which has been provided for by sale of bonds	\$2,167,648 1 617,942	77 50
*	A = 10 = 00	

yet to be provided for. To do so the Board of Directors authorized the issue of one million of dollars of second mortgage bonds, from the proceeds of which this debt will within the year be paid off. Upon reference to the general statement of the condition of the company, you will find that there is yet outstanding, which is a lien on the road, \$41,000 of the old first mortgage conds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company, to provide for which, either by exchange or payment, we hold on hand an equal amount of the new first mortgage bonds, endorsed by the State. There is, also, yet outstanding of the old debt of the Alabama and Florida Railroad Company, not a lien on the road, \$27,500 of Bonds issued in 1862 and sold for Confederate money. 300,000 of Bonds issued in 1862 and sold for Confederate money. 300,000 of these bonds were issued to complete the road and make it avail-able for the purposes of the Confederate Government, and al-though under the peculiar circumstances of their issue the com-pany could not be made legally responsible for their payment, it was deemed advisable to give for them the preferred stock of the company, which has been done for \$272,500, and leaving yet outstanding, as above stated, \$27,500 which will be settled in the

Very important connections of your road, now in progress, will

be completed within the year.

The first of these will be the South and North Alabama Rail-

The first of these will be the South and North Alabama Railroad, which will, I have no doubt, be completed and in operation to Decatur by November, giving a line under one control and management from Montgomery to Louisville, Kentucky.

The next to be completed will be the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railroad, giving the shortest through line from New Orleans and Mobile to New York that will probably be built in many years. These two lines completed and in operation must add largely to both the passenger and freight business of this road.

The financial condition of the company April 30, 1872, was as follows:

follows:			
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock M. M. RR		. 86 500	00
Preferred 8 per cent. stock		\$1,262,600	
Bonded debt of company: First mortgage bonds Ala, and Fla. RR	\$2,000 0	0	
Second mortgage bonds Ala, and Fla. RR	17,500 0		
First mortgage bonds M. and M. RR.	41,0 0 0		
The more of the control of the contr			00
First mortgage bonds endorsed by State of Alabama Bonds not secured by mortgage:		2,500,000	00
Bonds endorsed by Directors	\$8,500 00 27,500 0		
Floating debt:		36,000	00
Due on open accounts	247,783 5)	
Due on preferred stock	21.20	1	
Bills payable	519,081 0		
		- 769,046 \$6,400,346	

Memphis & Charleston Railroad .- The annual report of shows that the gross receipts last year were \$1,404,116, and the operating expenses \$950,391, and deducting extraordinary expenses to the amount of \$197,057, the actual net receipts were \$256,667. There was a slight decrease of freight and passenger business during the year. during the year.

Of the decrease in passenger business \$9,669 31 is in local, and \$38 584 35 in through. The receipts of the Winchester & Alabama Railroad \$6,527, and McMinnville & Manchester Railroad \$6,816 45, being included in the amount of entire passenger busiess, serve to reduce the loss to this extent.

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There is little reason to doubt that the loss in through business Rome and Dalton Railroad, for New Orleans travel, while the active competition of the Nashville and Chattanooga and Northwestern roads for travel between Memphis and Chattanooga has,

western roats for travel between Mempins and Chattanooga has, to some extent, reduced our receipts.

The liabilities of the company are \$528,315 and the assets \$330,517, leaving an indebtedness of \$197,796, but as an offset the company has a claim against the State of Tennessee amounting to about \$89,000, and hopes to recover another claim against the United States Government in amount sufficient to pay off the entire debt without trespassing upon the rental from the Southern Security Railway Company.

In accordance with the terms of the lease entered into on March

In accordance with the terms of the lease entered into on March 5, 1872, the Southern Railway Security Company, after making a full and complete inventory of the property of the company transferred to it under that agreement, assumed control of the road on the first day of July last, since which they have been operating it under the direction of Captain Joseph Jaques, General Manager, without any material change in its organization.

Southern Pacific Rallroad.—This enterprise seems to have passed through all the inevitable preliminary stages of misadventure and delay, and has entered upon a condition of actual and healthful existence. The various and conflicting interests growing out of the rights and franchises of the several proposed lines through Texas, known as the Memphis and El Paso, the Trans-Continental, and the Texas Pacific, were merged and consolidated about a year ago under the Presidency of M. O. Roberts. Since then no step forward was taken until recently, when the road passed into the control of Colonel Thomas A. Scott. Forthwith a reorganization took place, surveys were begun, and we are now able to state that five hundred miles of road will be under contract within thirty days, and will be open to travel before July next. The divisions of the road which were to be completed by the time mentioned, are as follows: First, a division west from Dallas to Fort Worth, a distance of 155 miles. Second, a branch north from Marshall to Texarkana, a distance of 65 miles. Third, a division from Texarkana west to Fort Worth, a distance of 224 miles.

From the above it will be seen that Fort Worth is that point on the trunk line from which diverge its eestern branches or outlets; one the distinctively southern branch, leading to a connection with the Vicksburg line, and the other tending northward and making a direct connection with Mississippi, Ouachita and Red River and the Courach Enterprise of the results and the courach Enterprise of the results and the courach Enterprise and the courach Enterprise and the courach Enterprise and the courach Enterprise are the courach Enterprise and the cou Southern Pacific Railroad.—This enterprise seems to have

and making a direct connection with Mississippi, Ouachita and Red River, and the Cairo and Fulton Railroads at Texarkana, a point on the western boundary of Arkansas and the western terminus of these roads.

We understand the Arkansas roads referred to are in a very forward state, and can be completed by the time the Texas divisions of the Southern Pacific are opened.

The Cairo and Fulton will be opened to Little Rock some time

this Fall. This will leave a gap between Little Rock and Texar-kana of only 145 miles, on which, however, no work has yet been done; but the company has abundant means and will unquestion-ably prosecute the work vigorously to its completion to the Texas line.

On the Mississippi, Ouachita and Red River the work is in a more advanced state. On this road thirty miles of track are laid, and eighty-five miles of road are graded, leaving less than fifty miles of road bed to be graded to make the work continuous to the starting point of the Southern Pacific Railroad.—Daily Rulletin

International and Houston & Great Northern Railroads of Texas.—Mr. John S. Kennedy, who is Acting President during the absence of Mr. Barnes, makes the following statement of the

condition of the work

condition of the work:

"In the absence of Mr. Barnes, President of the company, who has gone to Europe for a few weeks, I avail myself of this period marking the termination of the second year of the existence of the charter of the International Railroad Company, to furnish you precise information respecting the present condition and pro-

spective progress of our work.

I shall speak of our work as embracing not only the construction of the International Railroad but of the Houston & Great

Northern as well.

Although begun originally under separate charters, and the work of construction prosecuted under distinct organizations, the recent agreement of consolidation entered into by the stockholders of both companies, has cast their receipts and expenditures into joint account, and made their interests one and indivisible.

They are managed by a joint board composed of the directors of both companies.

At this date the number of miles of road completed and in operation is as follows:

Of the International. 110 r Of the Houston & Great Northern 160	niles.
Total completed 270 In process of construction: 100 By the International 100	**
By the International 100 By the Houston & Great Northern 66	**
Total in progress	**

Of the International's track in progress, 70 miles are four-fifths complete and will be in operation January 1, 1873. carrying our track to Longview, the point of junction with the Texas & Pacific

Railroad.

Of the Houston & Great Northern in progress the entire 66 negotiation of the loan and not to the building of the road, for miles are three-fourths finished, and will be in operation December 1, 1872, intersecting the International Railroad at Palestine, and carrying the track to Tyler, Smith County;

-	Number of miles of the joint roads now completed	270 136	
	Total number of miles expected to be in operation Jan. 1, 1873	406	

pleted by the 1st of January next.

pleted by the 1st of January next.

This sum has been contributed by subscription to stock and bonds, nearly the entire amount of the latter having been taken by the stockholders of the two companies, and insuren the stability and good faith of the enterprise, completely and absolutely guaranteeing the continuation of the work so well begun.

The portion of our line most replete with engineering difficulties will have been overcome when the work now in progress is

Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad.-PRESIDENT'S RE-PORT. To the Stockholders of the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad: The President and Directors herewith submit their fifth

Railroad: The President and Directors herewith submit their fifth annual report for the fiscal year ending May 31st, 1872.

Since your last annual meeting eighty-eight miles of the Western half of your road has been completed, leaving only four miles of unfinished track to open your road to Paducah. We ventured to predict in our annual report of 1871 the completion of your road in July of the current year, and but for the annoying delay in raising a part of the superstructure of the Tennessee river bridge, and the non-arrival of rails in New Orleans within contract time, the hope we then hesitated to express would have been more than realized, and to-day the care would have been running through Paducah. The rails necessary for the completion of the road have been landed at Paducah, and the work on the Tennessee river bridge will be completed during the month of July.

By reference to the secretary's report, it will be seen that of the \$2,103,000 of mortgage bonds held on June 1st, 1871, only \$18,000 remain in the hands of the company.

Of the \$1,009,900 of county bonds held at that time, the company have paid out to contractors the sum of \$377,900, holding pany have paid out to contractors the sum of \$377,900, holding

oany have paid out to contractors the sum of \$377,900, holding \$632,000. here is yet due the company \$81,742 42 from individual stockholders

The completion of the Owensboro & Russellville Railroad to the junction of your road, in the month of July, will add, it is believed, largely to the receipts.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S REPORT.		
Construction	\$4,689,043	2
Motive power and rolling stock	280,593	35
Interest and discount	595,668	
Leitchtield survey	6.087	
Profit and loss	17,925	
		-
Cash	\$5,589,318	
Cash	45,750	
County bonds on hand	632,000	0
L. & N. RR, stock		
Bills receivable 2,456 45		
Real estate 5,1°3 94		
Shop and fuel stock 6,630 98		
•	26,478	3
Due by counties	86,213	
Due by sundry persons	2,121	
Due by stockholders	81,742	
Due by Blockholders	01,114	1
	\$6,463,624	
Capital stock	3,107,050	
Capital stock	2,982,000	0
Bills payable. Due Drexel, Morgan & Co. for rails.	118,877	
Due Drevel Morgan & Co. for rails	177,632	
Due contractors (reserve account)	44,605	
Due sundry persons	2,670	
Due Craycon county		
Due Grayson county	109	0
	40 400 004	01

A. A. GORDON, Sec'y and Treas

The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad .- At a meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, held the stockholders of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, held in Baltimore on Wednestay, directors were chosen to serve for the ensuing year. Subsequently the new board unanimously re-elected Hon. Oden Bowie president. The annual report of the President and Directors gives an encouraging account of the condition of the road and its freight and passenger business. With regard to the completion of the tunnel through Baltimore, which is necessary to perfect the facilities of the road for local and through travel, the report states that the contractor, Mr. Rutter, gives assurance that it will be completed in April next.

The National Railroad of New Jersey.—A Philadelphia

The National Railroad of New Jersey .- A Philadelphia

The National Railroad of New Jersey.—A Philadelphia dispatch of September 3, states: The great injunction case against the National Railroad Company, which has been argued here for two days, was virtually settled to-day as follows:

Judge Sharswood made the following suggestions: If I refuse this injunction you would have to wait for a final decree, and the probability is that you would not get an appeal from that decree before the Supreme Court for final decision before February or March next. If I grant the injunction you can have the case decided by the court in banco by the first or second week in October, because the appeal from the preliminary injunction goes to the next court whenever it is sitting. I only throw this out for your consideration, whether it would not be better to let the injunction go were forms and have the appeal taken at once to the junction go pro forma and have the appeal taken at once to the Supreme Court.

After consultation the counsel for the defendants stated that they were willing to accept the suggestion of the Court, provided that the injunction was merely proforma, and appl ed only to the negotiation of the loan and not to the building of the road, for

Judge Sharswood said that from the first he had grave doubts as to whether he could stop the work in New Jersey; and if such an injunction were granted he would require security in the sum of \$200,000 or \$300,000. This seemed to settle the matter. By the act of 1866, if the injunction had been refused, there would have been no appeal to the next court in banco.

st. Louis Bridge.—A telegram from St. Louis, dated August 30, stated that "the first skewback of the Illinois & St. Louis bridge was appropriately set to-day, and preparations made to place the others in place. Each skewback has one section of the arch tube attached. They are of forged iron, and, with the section of steel tubing, weigh about six tons each. The entire masonry of the bridge will be finished by the 1st of October. A considerable portion of the superstructure has arrived, and a large amount is in transit."

Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad.—A despatch from Washington to the Evening Post, dated September 12, states: "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad has again passed into the possession of Colonel J. C. Stanton, of Boston. The road, which could not meet its indebtedness several years ago, was sold at bankrupt sale, and purcha-ed by the State of Alabama for three hundred and twelve thousand dollars. The trustees of the first mortgage bonds have pa'd to the State this amount, and the road has passed into the hands of its former owners. Lewis Rice, of Boston, and Judge Horaldson, of Alabama, have been appointed receivers."

Erie Hailway and New York, Boston and Montreal.—At the meeting of the directors of the Erie Railroad Company on Tuesday afternoon, at the law offices of Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, a contract providing for traffic arrangements for fifty years with the New York, Boston and Montreal Railway Company was ratified. This is a new company, which owns or controls the new line of road running from this city to Brewster's Station, and commonly known as the Lake Mahopac line; also, the line running from Fishkill to Millerton; also, the line running from Chatham Four Corners to Rutland, Vt. In order to make this line continuous, a link of fifteen miles will have to be built from Brewster's Station to a point on the road from Fishkill to Millerton nearly due east of Poughkeepsie; also, a link of thirty miles from Chatham Four Corners south to Pine Plains. At least this is as has been pointed out to us on the company's map by an officer of the company. With the construction of this forty-five miles of road, which we are told will be completed in a year, the line will be continuous from New York to Rutland. From Rutland to Montreal the road of the Rutland and Burlington will be used. The Boston connection will be by the way of the Boston, Hartford and Erie road. This traces the main connections of the road. The road will come into New York by the Central Underground (chartered in 1868) and which forms the opposition line to the Vanderbilt Underground road. The main line of the New York, Boston and Montreal road runs midway between the Harlem road and the old Hudson River road (now consolidated with the New York Central). So that the entire scheme is in direct opposition to the Vanderbilt roads both in and out of the city. The misfortune to the public is that this competition cannot be brought into play within a year, so far as the New York, Boston

and Montreal Railway is concerned, for that line will not be completed in less time. We are unable to say when the Central Underground road (old charter of 1868) which is now in the interest of the New York, Boston and Montreal, will be begun. The contract which the Erie directors affirmed does not involve any outlay of money on their part, the arrangement, as we understand it, being for an interchange of traffic with the New York, Boston and Montreal, when completed.—Evening Post.

Connecticut River Railroad.—A meeting of the stockholders of this company was held in Boston on the 3d inst., for the purpose of voting upon the acceptance of certain acts of the last Legislature which authorize said road to lease that portion of the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad lying in the State of Vermont, and to issue stock or guarantee bonds of any other road to the amount of \$200,000 for the purpose of extending their line through Vermont and New Hampshire, also to secure a right of way over any of the connecting roads in the State of Vermont, and authorizes the company to increase their capital stock to \$300,000. These acts were accepted by a unanimous vote, and the matter referred to the Directors with full power.

To Boston by the Long Island Railroad.—The new route to Boston, by way of the Long Island Railroad, has attracted much attention, and its friends believe its success is already assured. It is particularly desirable for residents of Brooklyn, who can thus avoid the long and tedious journey to New York. After leaving Jamaica but two stops are made before arriving in Greenport, namely, Farmingdale and Riverhead. The time of this run of ninety-six miles is three hours and twenty minutes. The road is in good order, so that the run is made easily. Palace and first-class cars compose the train, and the charge for the former is only fifty cents for each person.

The sail across the sound is made on the steamer "Magenta," and is twenty-four miles, requiring one hour and a half. At the same time that the steamer arrives at New London the train from

The sail across the sound is made on the steamer "Magenta," and is twenty-four miles, requiring one hour and a half. At the same time that the steamer arrives at New London the train from Boston comes in, and the passengers for New York and Brooklyn are at once taken to Greenport. The passengers for Boston take the cars of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, which also runs to and connects with other places in the Eastern States. After a pleasant ride of 108 miles, passengers arrive in Boston shortly after five o'clock, having made the run in nine hours and a few minutes. The fare is \$5, being \$1 less than by the other pailroad routes, and the same as the steamboat routes.—Evening Post.

— It has been decided by the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange that the hours of business shall hereafter be the same as during the past summer, to wit: opening at 10 o'clock A. M., and closing at 4 o'clock, P. M., on all days except Saturday, when the hour for closing will be 3 o'clock. The Governing Committee reserve the power of extending the hour of closing in case of an emergency. This shortening of the time of business is very sensible, as it gives ample time for all the business at the Exchange.

—The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company have disposed of their interest in the Oil Creek and Alleghany River Railway Company to the Alleghany Valley Railroad Company.

				MONTH	LY EA	RNING	SOF P	RINCIP	AL RA	ILROA	DS.			
Atlan i	c & G. V	v		and Altor	1		-Central Pa			in.41 -		Pacific.	E	r.e
1871.	1872		1870.	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
(585 m.)	(585 m	.) (431 m.)	$(511 \ m.)$	$(600 \ m.)$		(890 m.)	(1,050 m.)	$(390 \ m.)$	$(390 \ m.)$	(672 m.)	(672 m.)	(846 m.)	(914 m.
\$330,469	\$351,34		281,108	\$353,235		Jan	£536 499	592,223	\$272,826	327,538	133,673	189,606	\$1,055,469	1,335,146
340,616			316,036	342,369	329,171	Feb	485 490	571,836	273,752	318,627	152,264	191,738	971,193	1,270,096
395,764		77	342,896	384,999	378,021	Mar	6:4,447	875,762	320,881	354,766	267,411	300,783	1,201,500	1,391,564
360,916	393,23	4 (348,039	388,964	381,644	April	720,929	949,598	280,698	366,960	303,915	322,875	1,253,955	1,596,598
371,375			408,6-5	461.290	440,457	May	892,341	1,322,775	277,406	378,493	306,944	334,285	1,443,372	1,729,211
369,010			408,658	466,097	495 100	June	795,176	1,222,140	288,775	326,434	266,086	315 363	1,498,494	1,463,963
374,238		13 3	418,709	533,655	489 087	July	869,297	1,175,295	319,069	330,970	282,723	321,774	1,720,078	1,550,028
410,606				534,163	579 999	Ana	1 006 979	1,110,200	366,227	404,286	332,555	349,382	1,864,554	1,525,243
		55	497,519	507,617		Aug		1,288,297	385,281		368,328		1,794,397	
** ***		. 4	491,019		*****	Sept	995,922	*****			392,500	*** **		
			475,608	473,227		Oct	981,005	*****	391,346	******	992,000			*****
******	*****		441,197	\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		Nov	897,234		356,109	*****	290,230	*****		
*****	****	. (404,263	2. (377,687		Dec	672,358		327,926	*****	210,197	*****	*****	
	_	- 4	849,404	5,278,910		Year	0 467 079		3,865,076					
							3,401,014		0,003,010		01112			
Han. & 1871.	St. Jo. 1872.	Lake Sho		Ind. Bl. &	Western 1872.		Illinois		Michigan 1871.	1872.	M1). & S1 1871.	1. Paul. 1872.	Mariett 1871.	1872.
			1872.	1871.			1871.	1872.						
160 000	(215 m.)	(1,014 m.)	(1,074 m.)	(205 m.)	(205 m.)	w	(1109 m.)	(1109 m.)	(569 m.)	(569 m.)	(1,018 m.)		(251 m.)	(251 m·)
169,396	\$150,497	\$1,082,595	\$1,276,15	\$59,815	105,076	Jan	\$624,744		\$418,755	505,586	\$396,760	460,985	\$131, 64	152,578
179,964	164,781	1,076,112	1,251,51	58,925		Feb	529,617		442,665	484,022	327,431	387,565	126,307	142,407
293,436	214,302	1,312,617	1,470,04	8 71,570		Mar	563,598		486,990	558,533	400,149	426,192	143,123	150,784
250,061	198,356	1,217,339			114,842	April	620,228		470,703	607,678	483 884	474,188	117,060	145,858
237,560	187,361	1,190,033	1,474,46	77,642	125,286	May	713,162	636,373	480,847	593,641	6"2,367	580,432	119,650	158,718
217,319	170,524	1,140,916	1,311,110	75,392	100.868	June	718,722	641,410	427,096	505,314	658 018	594,769	122,252	154,587
236,199	172,357	1,130,847	1,204,44	3 77,975	100,860	July	707,992	616,680	422,015	505.808	481,113	488,349	119,838	149,550
291,815			1,440,87			Aug	836,041	763,256	529,890		506,557	565,728	142,322	162,521
297,243		1,368,948				Sept	890,287		628,660		815,345		166,091	
301,913		1,402,597				Oct	753,184		582,802	*****	841,150		169,332	
252,497		1,345,316				.Nov	755,436		587,434		644,625		178,254	
175,401		1,235,285				.Dec	688,131		507,050		473,295		157,897	
									301,030					
902,804		14 797,978		. 964,193		.Year	8,401,142		5,939.602		6,690,695		1,690,968	
Pacific o	of Mo.		Iron Mt		Wars'w.		St. Louis	K.C &N.	St. L. A.	&TH.	Toledo, W	ab. & W.	-Union P	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872
355 m.)	(471 m.)) (210 m.). (219 m.)	$(248 \ m.)$		(530 m.)			$(282 \ m.)$	(628 m.)	(628 m.)	(1038 m.) (1,038 m.j
218,735	254,319		8 173,70	7 \$79,969	108,188	Jan	\$191,789	\$239,380	\$143,468	158,198	\$365,174	439,780	\$479,572	273,936
236,341	238,823	122,37	2 156,29	2 71,743	100,439	Feb	192,120	245,110	124,810	140,471	328,791	431,949		534,115
319,964	327,404	144,63	7 182.05	5 76,958	105,456	Mar.	234,057	303,978	154.697	165,969	393,455	460,646	499,899	565,861
285,416	295,160				102, 191	April.	222,461	279,850	140,302	154,641	443,610		604,247	741,802
284,732	269,559				117,904	May		280,933		147,540	453,009			890,442
275,351	286,637		6 180,78		94,522	June.		296,820		149,832	439,515		728,174	835,459
287,540	265,406				90,070	July		287,922	153,571	130,145	553,994			743,383
329,270	315,699		9 194,150		127,852			336,536	175,107	167,496	552,079			
864 128						Aug			188,442		558,816		800,402	*****
370,654	*****	141,16		04.000	*****	Sept					600,205		777,362	
335,103	*****	175,79			*****	Oct			186,489					
999 552	******	154,42				Nov			152,515	****	531,080		708,142	
. 2 . 1.12	******	169,60			*****	Dec			102,995		516,934	******	469,392	
	4 1.1	4 -001		: 1179 WA	enable test ook	WORF	A distance		1:875,639		5,786,665		7 591.143	44. 11

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Sept. 13, 1872.

There has been a good degree of activity in trade circles during the past week, and, in fact, the "season" may be said to have opened with much spirit. Payments are prompt, the wants of the country are large, and within a certain limit consumers are in funds to purchase. Business is almost uniformly conducted on a safe basis; even speculative operations are managed with unusual regard to safety, so that isolated failures have little effect beyond those immediately interested. And yet the safety with which business is conducted demonstrates that our markets will not bear crowding; there is nothing in the situation to encourage an effort at overtrading.

Cotton has materially declined, middling Uplands closing at 21½c. Breadstuffs have been variable; flour closes at \$7@7 50 for shipping extras, wheat at \$1 58@1 63 for new No. 2 Spring, and corn at 63½c. for prime Western mixed affoat. Groceries have been rather quiet, except in Sugars, which have sold largely at a slight advance in prices.

Provisions have been inactive, and in hog products prices have shown very little variation. Speculation has been dormant, and purchases on shippers' account for future delivery, have been greatly curtailed. Still the movement has been sufficient to absorb current production, and there has been no pressure to sell. A demand from the South has, in fact, slightly improved the market for riobed meats as well as for hams and shoulders. In beef the demand has been more active for shipment, favored by some advance in foreign markets. Butter has also been doing better, but cheese has remained quiet. To-day new mess pork sold at \$14 for October delivery; lard, 9@9 3-16c. for prime steam, new and old. Bacon nominal at 8\frac{3}{4}c. for long clear, Septem ber and October. Beet more active at firm prices. Butter, 27@30c. for good to fine State; medium Ohio, 15@16c. Cheese was steady; prime to choice factories, 12\frac{1}{2}@13\frac{1}{2}c.

Freights have been only moderately active, but owing to the limited amount of room on the berth rates by sail have further advanced; $9\frac{1}{2}@10d$. being paid by sail, and $10@10\frac{1}{2}d$. by steam to Liverpool; vessels to Cork for orders have realized 8s. $1\frac{1}{2}d@8s$. 3d., and to direct ports, 7s. 6d. To-day there was no essential change, and not much done in grain. Petroleum charters have latterly been more numerous.

Tobacco has again been active for Kentucky Leaf, and prices have ruled firm. The sales for the week aggregate 700 hhds., of which 300 hhds. for export and 400 do. for consumption. Lugs quoted at 9@101c., and Leaf 101@15c. With reference to crop prospects it is observed that business will end this season sooner than usual, on account of the short crop. Some 8,000 hogsheads may, however, be expected from New Orleans, which will enliven business. The new crop of hogshead tobacco will be very large, at least equal to the very good crop of 1870. Judgments differ as to the quality. A supply of 100,000 hogsheads on the seaboard is looked for. Seed Leaf has also been active at firm prices, the sales embracing 1,000 cases new crop at irm prices, the sales embracing 1,000 cases here coopered to the Connecticut and Massachusetts wrappers, 32@62½c.; 400 do. do. New York, 14@16c.; 100 do. do. Ohio, 9@16c.; 700 do. do. Wisconsin, 9½@9½c.; 134 do. do. Wisconsin wrappers, on private terms; also 100 cases sundry lots of cold at 12@20c. The trade in Saed Leaf tobacco has been old at 12@30c. The trade in Seed Leaf tobacco has been very heavy. Some 80,000 cases have been exported—a thing unheard of before in the history of a single season. The demand for export is still active for Ohio and Pennsylvania at enhanced prices, with a good inquiry for Connecticut and Massachusetts for consumption. The new crop will be large and good in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania the quantity likely larger than last year, but in Ohio it will be one-third less, and in this State and Wisconsin about onehalf less. A fair business has been done of late in manufactured tobacco, both for export and home trade, without change of prices. Spanish tobacco has met with a fair de mand, the sales having been 600 bales at \$1 03@1 17 per

1b., which is higher.
Metals have been quiet. Ingot copper has sold at 33½c.
33½c., cash, and 33¾c. for future delivery; Glengarnoch pig ron sold at \$55 and Eglinton \$53.

Exports of Leading Articles from New York.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows
the exports of leading articles from the port of New York since
January 1, 1872, to all the principal foreign countries, and also the
totals for the last week, and since January 1. The last two lines
show total values, including the value of all other articles besides
those mentioned in the table.

tho	1871.	me Sign	n 064	545	968	e 2.20	d 681	11	1 196	tl	10	t	al	010	e. 990	469	.107	386	189	101	715	,019	002	612	231	870	000	600	149	050	080	944	198	626		866
			-	•																ě													×	,		164,927,
Total since	1872.	697,555	6 549 851	669 319	99 65	A60 96	17 092 906	1000,000	100,001	46,378	63.927	21,51	200,401	44.0	1,35	18,640	853,467	15.699	(81.382	54 817.318	11.784	383,878	123,163	118,392	58,069	1,448,348	82,139	519,751	1,229,146	100,00	450,040	96,000	F 978 778	32,027	156,502,564	:
Total	week.	39.309	1,510	201.021	::	:	000 100	004.000	1,75	1,438	1,780		3,163	1,952	00	974	13.867	15	8 677	9 886 996	200,000,000	5.048	367	3.972	2,791	22,923	206	32,517	54,333	1,205	9,190	2,191	923 549	984	4,909,999	4,403,787
All oth	Ports.	10.717	392	:	:		000	13,557	195	1,156	3,863	18		2,161	243	658	9.171	63	5	1 021 160	695	958	824	1.67	585	207	387	130	528	474	16	236	282	199,010	1.633.019	1,652,206
. orbito	American	44,455	920	0,000		Cost	000	29,350	2,150	9,629	19,053		::	17,007	20	2.470	9.263	492		\$ ~0.4 6:29	1,161,050	80	5 544	1.598	2,306	9	3,918	248	16.30	1,903	3,630	130	5,753	200,000	8.634.350	5,859,720
	Brazil.	67,688	4	:	:			7,661		245	29			3,896	9	442	13 659	20,01	2	062 640	40,053	165	1.694	185	280	41	65		6,732	22			200 4	9,381	2 817 885	2, 122, 491
Total of	Guiana.	40,121	3,718	:	:		650	14.730	15.073	2,905	::	::		177	9	14	:	:	::		1 900	7,200	201	5 543	3.262		194	1,204	4,261		15	09	78000	8,536	847.413	952,687
,	nex-	1,200	:	:	::	::		::	:	147	1.583	28		1.881	11		99	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	200		57.5	6,100	181	-	.00	50	330	29	1.874	35	:::	:	1000	6.707	1 937 998	992,386
	Indies.	223,499	26,076		C22		23,258	38,936	56,053	24,126	167	187		8,103	120	76	201	200	0.00	10	446,003		1 564	12.00	9 609	689	8.650	2,494	17,384	4.880	219	239	1,303	410,315	K 984 695	111.916.111
	Hayti.	51,605	16	:::	::		199	:		6.6.3	125	06		848	000	***	-	0.7	4.		40,202	:	600	50000	744	98	1.782	553	4.534	3,47.	80	48	6.511	1.5	123 003	1 362,956
1 10	Cubs.	24.647	1,749	65	::		945	12,441		1 228	9.813			4.136	1110	611	100	1,275	180		1,218,336	166	02.5	600	1,211	0.4 7.46	9 879	362	97 486	19,321	3.074		155	454,894	K 020 109	5,774,859
SINCE JANUARI	Br. N. A.	144.021	49,448		****		300	98.313			8.83	3.748	45	85	33	144	4.6.7	400	1,810		28,050	3,402		101	16,200	4,000	1621	808	658	14	9	123	976	129,513	948 996	014 286
HTS SINC	Aus-		:	::	:			:	:	:	:				1,011	20	1.924	3,536	80	385	112,858			100	110		:	:	:	:	:	10		592,860	000 444	334,592
EXPO	China &			::				:	06	000	200	22,000	::		933		139	25	245		654,430 1,	****	:	:::	1.583	1,205		104	.0	00	:	:	14	37,148		723,374 1
	Other S.	1 510	2001	145.608			:	10 100	10,100		::	:::		1,196	470		250	48,213	25		3,420,935	****	:	:	150	300	:		52	:	7 001	8.054	1.111	81,622	*****	5,110,241
	Grain	-minde	: ;			:	:	0,000	2,043	:	12	::	::	::	288	::	:::	1,945	10		2.004,698		:::	::	15	156	25.53	:		400	408	K 909	0.00		****	1.509.153
	Other N.	ratorne.	0	:	:	:	:		17,072	:::	::	::	***		00		44	42.950	200		13,320,203		:	40	:	*	35,136	10		29,361	200 22	10,63	26	6.378	:	5,001,884
	Ger-	many.	223	20 641	00,001	130,166	::		436,766	:::	22	::	2.694	1,800	212	15	4.274	80,716	200	:	8 337,646 15		1.782	1.907	1,097	3,109	145,570	386	59,391	261,391	000 01	40,300	71 193	260,745		
f	Holland	& Belg.	105	0100	24,030	200.002	: .		19,412	::	9		19.312	280			0.00	15 496	2012	:	781 194 8	5	480				221,491			246,932		60,890	318	57,634		7,170,099 17,283,534 6,014,707 13,098,758
a l		France.	00		32,130				24,135		:			1.020				9 907		:::			210		6.164		9			85				29.68	25 316	5,732,205
1	Great		1. 87,738	-	6,268,151		22,574		7.1					196.060	9 546	8 080	4 600	100 707	120,131	11,09	9 040 405	194	818 986	00 500	82.881	30.640	905,937	11,847	453,947	865,558	454			9. 9. 942.056	3,898	94,607,555
t			ur. bble.				bush.				DKES	tons	hage	halen	nkoa	halos	bhla	urp., pols	BIGG	aldd	100 ID8	arrad	e galla	e lle	hhla & t	la & ton	100 Tbs	100 IDS	100 Tbs	100 Tbs	pkge	100 158	chhde	cases, or	Q.	371
er Og	ARTIOLES		Breadstuffs-Flour	Corn meal	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Corn	Pope		Oa	office.	Cotton		Tong	Hope.	NavalstSp. 1	Kosin	Tar	oll cake	Jils-Ferroleum	Whale	Sperim	Lard Dorb	Roof hh	Bacon 100 Ibs.	Butter	Cheese	Lard	Rice	Tallow 100 15s.	Tobacco, lest &c	te Cases, &c.	Whelehore.	Total values, 1272

we he

164,227,993

4,403,787

1,652,206

5,859,720

2, 122, 491

952,687

992,386

4.946.111

1 302 956

5,774,859

286

4.014

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the last week, since January 1, 1872, and for the corresponding period in 1871:

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1872.	Same time 1871.	Cung toring	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1872.	Same time 1871.
Ohma, Glass and	-			Metals, &c			
Eartheaware-				Cutlery	234	5,729	5,079
China	503	13,013	11,872	Hardware	153	4.780	3,962
Earthenware	2,840	12,542	45,133	Iron, KR bars	10,195	732,667	802,239
Glass	26,712	486,097	398,717	Lead, pigs	19,853	239.936	410.658
Glassware	1.885	39,372	31,480			8,672,593	5,944,398
Glass plate	233	8,201	8,409		5,317	166,611	160,326
Glass place	122	4,544	4.8;2	Tin, boxes	20,039	718,550	736,238
Buttons	4,803	58,172	88,571	Tm slabs, los.		5,141,745	
Coal, tons	1,635			Rags	7,821	105,094	100,197
Cocoa, bags	93 56	1,043,555	781 091	Sugar, hhds., tcs.	.,		
Coffee, bags	245	7,481	3 876	& bbis	4,140	384,760	871,748
Cotton, bales	210	*, ***	0,010	Sugar, boxes &	3,110	001,100	011,110
Drugs, &c Bark, Peruvian.	240	27,732	19,475		21,482	871,850	792,012
Bark, Peruvian.	1.017	21,318		Tea	948	879,865	825,932
Blea powders	5 25	17,036	28 033	Tobacco	733	46,476	37,443
Brimstone, tons	10	3,4.0	8 8:18	Waste	112	4,166	3,051
Cochineal	29	1,607	9 000	Wines, &c	1.~	3,100	0,00.
Cream Tartar	961		6,164		1.66:	128,265	123,487
Gambier		3,709	8,308		1,924	144,522	142.464
Gum, Arabic	20			Wool, bales	1.744	78,907	54,098
Indigo	169			Arti les reported	1,499	10,301	34,030
Madder			404				
O.ls, essential	100				504 OFC	1 121 003	1 200 100
Oli, Olive			32,0 4	Cigars		1,454,832	67,706
.)pium		1,010	1,401	Corks	4,301	77.256	
Soda bi-carb	8,165	68,164 57,471	81,498	Fancy goods		1,152,319	879,622
Soda sal	5.079		37,825	Fish	12,441	246,441	207,982
Soda, ash	2,616	36,501	31,631	Fruits, &c		*10 *00	CO. 1
flax	412	10,202	9,269		3,489	513,738	630,177
Furs	91		5,220		821	1.314,708	1,128,191
funny cloth	1 .:::	12,317	8,365		7,139	654,643	929,528
Ha'r	544		4,746		12,712	878,818	565,190
Hemp, bales	1,043	122,688	93,772	Hides undressed.		8,569,83	
Hides, &c	1			Rice	9,879	649,613	662,312
Bristles	19		1,590	Spices, &c			
Hides, dressed	232		14,174			502,508	373 564
India rubber	574		30,:13	Ginger	2,357	30,724	65,992
Ivory	65	2,289	2,515			409 546	
Jewelry, &c				Saltpetre		126,093	169,249
Jewelry	70		3,309	Woods-	1	1	
Watches	17		1.08	Cork	29,500	281,276	216,612
Linseed		450,089	612, 12	Fustic		33,601	34 63
Molasses			131,677	Logwood	£29		227.98
Mothescontitution	1	1		Mahogany			83,51

Receipts of Domestic Produce for the Week and since January 1.

The receipts of domestic produce for the week and since Jan. 1, and for the same time in 187!, have been as follows:

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '71.		This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '71
Ashespkgs.	146	5,146	4,957	Oil cake, pkgs	5,082	100,910	
Breadstuffs-				Oil, lard		4,556	
Flourbbls.			2,286,084	Peanuts, bags	2,100	65,982	43,510
Wnearbus.			12,435,498	Provision-			
Corn			19,023 333	Butter, pkgs	16,160		408,989
Oats		9.114,885		Cheese		1,147,301	893,413
Rye	8,800				1,721	254,436	
Barley, &c	51,350		747,617	Eggs	5,752	338,526	316,717
Grass seed.	1,633	242,713		Pork	534	110,022	154,939
Beans	1,880	85,392	10:,481	Beef, pkgs	288	14,942	85,859
Peas		168,135	93 714		3,460	271,113	
C. meat.bbls	4,595			Lard, kegs	850	18,672	
Cotton., bales.	6,141		645,883	Rice, pkgs	31		
Hemp bales.	44	3,679	2,162	Starch	4,771	227,019	
Hides No.	3,832			S'earine	451	17,428	
Hopsbales.	465			Sugar, hhds., &c		5,613	18,258
Leather sides	60,232	2,384,997	2,332,540	Tallow, pkgs	649		19,727
Molasses, hds,		31,454	41,753	Tobacco, pkgs	3,962		
Naval Stores-				Tobacco, hhds	1,170	55,0:3	
Cr.turp bbls	161		5,723	Whiskey, bbls	3,035	135,685	
Spirits turp.	1,525	52,683	41,695	Wool, bales	2,039	51,700	
Rosin	19,414	41:,164	312,915	Dressed hogs, No.		80,243	90,114
Tar	6.1	21,171	15,721		1		
Prich		1,741	640		1	1	1

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., September 13, 1872.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening Sept. 13. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 29,625 bales against 13,554 bales last week, 4,461 bales the previous week, and 3,228 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1872, 42,944 bales against 21,860 bales for the same period of 1871, showing an increase since September 1 this year of 21,084 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1871 are as follows: telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1871 are as follows:

RECEIPTS Rec'd this week at—	1872.	1871.	RECEIPTS Rec'd this week at—	1872.	1871.
New Orleans bales Mobile	7,855 1,636	2,395 905	Floridabales.	12 342	241
Bayannah	5,749 6,124	1,502	Virginia	1,346	992
Texas Tennessee, &c	5,522	3,401 1,719		29,625 17,164	12,561

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 5,737 bales, of which 5,659 were to Great Britain, 78 to France, and none to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 68,239 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Mary 26 VIDAS		xported	to-	Total this	Same w'k	Stock.		
Week ending Sept. 18.	G. Brit.	France	Contin't		1871.	1872.	1871.	
New Orleans.	1,108			1,108	5,818	16,074	18,825	
Mobile	1 ::::	i ::::		i ::::	1 :::. 1	2 165 4.820	6,125	
Bavannah Texas	••••				1,566	3.374 11.272	3,716	
New York Other ports	4,551	78		4,629	8,431	19,534 11,000	22,068 17,000	
Bince Sept. 1	5,659 6,638	73 78	***2	5,797	15,815 30,430	63,239	85,228	

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is a decrease in the exports this week of 10,156 bales, while the stocks to-night are 17,989 bales less than they were at this time a year ago. Our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports is following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Sept. 6, the latest mail dates. Our do not include our telegams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

	BECE!		EXPORT	LKD SIN	.1 то-	Const.	000	
PORTS.			Great		Other	-	wise	Stock.
122	1972.	1871.	Britain	France	For'gn	Total.	Ports.	
New Orleans	4,153	2,472					2,106	8,406
Mobile	691	671				****	63.	1.492
Charleston	1999	455		****		***	1,484	
Savannah	2,510	190			****	****	2,038	
Texas	4,115	2,861					981	8,509
New York	1.87	1,0:5		78		5,354		19,631
Florida	- an	15		****			29	****
North Carolina				****	****	****	16	
Virginia		476		****	***:	****	229	
Other ports	1.55	449	254		2	256		11,000
Total this year	13,3'9		5,530	18	2	5,610	7,513	54,349
Total -last year		9.299	14.532	-	S4	14.615	2.990	95.578

tions to-day :

· 大	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinaryper lb. Good Ordinary. Low Middling. Middling. Good Middling.	194 6 20% 6 21% 6	16%@ 19% @ 20% @ 21% @ 23% @	16% @ 19% @ 20% @ 21% @ 25% @	16% 6 19% 6 20% 8 21% 6 23% å.

Below we give the sales of spot and transit cotton and price of Uplands at this market each day of the past week :

			SALES			PRICES.						
à	Exp't.	Con- sump.		Tran-	Total.	Ord'ry.	Good Ord'ry.	Midl'g.	Mid-			
Saturday	50 619 667 1,331	270 761 1,012 1,548 2,403 875	 124 300	\$24	270 811 1,955 2,215 3,858 1,614	17¼ 11 16¾ 16¼ 16¼ 16¼	20 19¼ 19 19¼ 19¼ 19¼	21¼ 21 20¾ 30¾ 20¾ 20¾ 20¾	2214 22 21 % 21 % 21 % 21 %			
Total	3.106	6,869	424	324	10,723				-			

For forward delivery the sales (including — free on board), have reached during the week 111,150 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the

0110 000000	6//		
sales and prices	:		
For September.	bales. cts.	bales, cts.	bales. cts.
bales. cts.	10019 9-16	10019 11-16	7(0) 197/
bales. cts. 2,30019 5-16	20019%	600,1934	400 old f rm
5,80019%	300 19 11-16		contract.20 1-16
1,50019 7-16		16,700 total for Dec.	400do2.36
2,00019%	20,900 total Octob'r.	For January	1,000 do 20 3-16
10019 17-32		400 19 3-16	1,900do2014
3,300 19 9-16	For November.	400 old form	6' 0 do 20 5-16
3,10019%	400 18 /1-16	contract1914	300do20%
10019 21-32	1,400183/	900 1914	200. do201/4
3,400 19 11-16	50018 13-16	100 old form	300do20 9-16
1,30019%	3001834	contract19 5-16	700do20%
80019 13-16	90018 15-16	800, 19 5-16	500do20 11-16
3,60019%	1.10019	100 old form	400do20%
60019 15-16	70019 :-16	contract:9%	300do20 18-16
1,20020	800191/4	500 byrs opt.19%	
10020 1-16	10019 3-16	400 old form	9,400 total Feb.
800201/4	200191/4	contract.19 7-16	For March.
10020 3-16	30)19%	1,500do1914	300201/
2 (00)	80019 7-16	100do19 9-16	1,200
1,300 20 5-16	890	1,300do 19%	700 old form
700	4 400 19 9-16	*10019%	contract20%
600 20 7-16	1,00019%	600 old form	100do20 7-16
200201/2		contract.1911-16	100.,do,2914
	9,200 total Novem.	900do19%	300do20 9-16
35,400 total Sept'r.	For December.	900do20	500do20%
For October.	400	400do20 1-16	1,800do20 11-16
50018%	2.80018 13-16	800do201/8	100, 204/
3,900 18 13-16	1,300	300do20 \$-16	1,250 old form
2.90018%	5,00019	200do2034	contract203/
. 30018 15-16	1,20019 1-16		500do 2016
6,20019	2,200193%	10,700 total Jan.	1,000
1,400 19 1-16	80019 3-16	For February.	390 2136
2,000191/2	9001914	100 old form	600 old form
1,10019 3-16	20019 5-16	contract.19 13-16	contract21%
1.100	500191/2	1,500 19 13-16	100do21 3-16
300 19 5-16	20019 9-16	100 old form	
600191/4	50019%	contract19%	8,850 total March.

The following exchanges have been made during the week:

900 December for 800 September, %c. difference.

1100 October for 100 September, %c. difference.

11%c. paid to exchange 100 December for 100 March.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—There is no material change to report to night with regard to the crop. It has rained on one day at Galveston, but the prospective yield is as before reported. At New Orleans there has also been rain on one daya slight shower. Rain is reported on two days at Mobile; our correspondent adds that the information received this week from the State is increasingly unfavorable; picking is, however, progressing finely. It has also rained on two days at Montgomery ; crop is stated to be all open and very short. Our Selma report, on the contrary, continues, as last week, much more satisfactory, our correspondent stating that the weather has been magnificent for picking purposes. In Georgia the co ition remains generally more favorable. At Macon and Colum. is it has rained on one day, and the rest of the week has been measant, so that the crop is being gathered rapidly and sent to market freely. Our Savannah telegram states that it has been warm, sultry and wet there, and that the reports received at that point are less favorable there, and that the reports received at that point are less favorable on account of the destruction by caterpillars. At Augusta it has rained on two days; the bottom crop, it is stated, is turning out poorly. Our correspondent at Memphis telegraphs that they have had one rain of limited extent, and of no advantage to the crops; cotton is maturing rapidly, and being marketed freely. It has rained on two days at Nashville, and picking is progressing finely. The thermometer has averaged 84 at Galveston, 88 at Montgomery, 83 at Columbus, 80 at Savannah, and 87 at Macon.

Weekly Receipts of Corroy—Balow we signed this.

Weekly Receipts of Cotton.—Below we give a table showing the receipts of cotton each week at all the ports of the United States for several seasons, indicating, also, the total crop each year. It will be useful for future reference. Our figures are given in thousands of bales.

	1859-60.	1860-61.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Week	Week	Week	Week	Week	Week
Sept. 1	15	2 42	5	2	2	1
0	15.	42	11	12	11	9
15	67	56	20 30	27 49	18	13
11 22	69 90—256	77 84-261	55—101	59-149	39 56—126	21 34— 78
Oct. 6	119	92	44	60	69	46
13	135	79	51	68	78	64
** 20	139	104	57	82	83	82
** 27	136-619	131-490	66-253	80-349	86-372	94-286
Nov. 3	156	144	74	95	107	97
" 10	152	148	73	94	132	105
	150 158—616	125 119—536	78-298	82 86—357	122 119—480	101
	188	96	92	103	119—480 141	105-408 122
Dec. 1	175	107	89	100	152	106
. 15	179	121	83	110	156	121
44 99	200	95	77	114	130	127
" 29	162-904	102-521	87-428	114-541	125-704	127-603
Jan. 5	143	111	75	98	140	111
" 12	163	150	78	88	133	95
" 19	157	184	82	99	147	119
26	166-629	186-631	86-321	104-389	151-571	121-446
Feb. 2	172	150 146	68	105 100	155 161	93
" 9 " 16	179 152	159	74	97	142	87 89
" 23	132-635	111-566	57-270	83-385	137-595	77-346
March 2	141	122	45	73	127	74
" 9	106	64	37	67	137	50
" 16	98	49	35	45	103	50
** 23	88	54	32	53	82	40
* 30	75-508	45-334	38-187	47-285	72-521	41-255
April 6	52	40	34	43	70	36
10	45 40	36 26	28 29	45	64	85
" 20 " 27	33-170	24-126	22-113	51-180	63 57—254	40 27—138
May 14	31	16	22	58	51	19
" 11	31	111	22	38	47	17
** 18	23	9	17	44	45	16
. 25	44-134	5- 41	16- 77	31-171	40-183	12- 64
June 1	17	6	12	22	36	13
" 8	9	17	13	18	28	11
" 15	13	4	12	16	24	12
	5 9- 53	1 1- 29	9 5— 51	14 12 82	24	9
	7	1 1	5	9	18-130	6- 51
July 6	3	5	1 4	10	15	3
** 20	2	1 4	3	7	111	3
. 27	10- 22	0- 10	2- 14	7- 33	11- 56	3- 14
Aug. 3	7	0	2 2 1	6	11	2
	3	1	2	6 5	9	1
" 17	8		1	1 5	8	3
" 24		1	3	6	8	3
" 31	18	1	1- 9	2- 25	7- 43	6- 15
Corrections*	202	194	13	24	58	28
Total at ports	4,676	3,656	2,100	2,911	4,032	2,732
Overland			259	154	229	122
Cons'm'd South	185	193	80	90	91	120
Matal and	4.004	3,849	0.400	0.155	4 020	0.001
Total crop	4,861	0,849	2,439	3,155	4,352	2,974

* Made up on count of stocks. &c.

PRODUCTION OF COTTON BY STATES IN 1871-'72.—We gave last week our annual report of the crop of 1871-'72. The result is such a remarkable contrast with the result of the previous year that it is interesting to recall the causes which operated to produce it. The cotton year may very naturally be divided into four periods—the planting, the germinating, the fruiting, and the picking season. Different conditions of weather, etc., are required in each stage of its progress. In 1871, with limited exceptions, the seed was put into the ground late, the planting season being much interrupted by cold storms, resulting in an area being put under cotton of only 7,811,696 acres, against 8,885,545 acres in 1870.

Subsequently the excessive rains prevented the healthy development of the plant. In fact, rain was very frequent, and continued from early spring until about the first of July. As a result, the plant developed no tap root, but rather surface or latteral roots, and made stalk rapidly in the warm weather of July and August, looking at the end of that time in many cases healthy and strong, but poorly fruited. Long continued wet weather after planting must always be an unfavorable condition, as it tends to a rapid growth of stalk before giving the plant time to develop its roots, and hence it is less able to endure the ills its subsequent life is heir to. As a consequence, the reports the latter part of Summer indicated, as we have stated above, that the plant was not well fruited, while there were many complaints of shedding and rust. The result of the adverse influences we have noted brought the last crop into the picking season greatly reduced from the early estimates made, so that even had the weather been perfect during the Fall and early Winter months, the yield would have been a small one. About the middle of November, after a succession of rainy weeks, a killing frost visited the most of the cotton States. The frost of itself would have been of no special harm at that late day if it had been followed by fine weather; but, on the contrary, rain and snow and frost coming in quick succession, put an end almost immediately to any further saving of the crop. On the last day of November ten inches of snow fell at Memphis. We thus see: First, that the area planted, as compared with 1870, was decreased; second, the weather during the early life of the plant was not suited to develop its final bearing qualities; third, with a wet summer it fruited poorly, and shed in many cases badly; and fourth, the picking season was short, and in some sections considerable cotton was lost. We have tabularized these different adverse conditions below, so that our friends may have before them the approximate effect on the crop of e

Acreage, 1870	Decrease acres planted in '71. Per cent dec	Loss by rain,&c. in 1871. Per cent decrease.	Loss picking season. Per cent decrease.	Total loss-per cent decrease.	Equivalent to a reduction of acreage to	Total crop by States bales
Texas* 900,937	10	25	5	40	540,623	270,211
Louisiana 920,700	10	20 20	7	37	560,041	290,020
Mississipp11,644,512	12	29	6	38	1,019,593	500,799
Alabama 1.437.272	15	17	6	39	891.109	445,555
Florida 140,909	10	18	5	33	94.410	47,215
Georgia	13	25	ô	44	745,356	372,678
South Carolina, 601,764	20	15	3	33	373,104	186,553
North Carolina, 451,714	20 12	7	8	27	529,752	164.876
Tennessee 536,184	7	8	10	25	394,638	197,319
Arkansas 711,784	9	8	10	26	526,684	263,342
All others 218.828	7	10	5	23	170,686	85,343
All Others 210.000	•	10	.,	~~	110,000	00,040
Total,8,835,545			-	-	5,666,001	2.832.913

• The loss in Texas was the result of drought instead of rain.

The foregoing would indicate a production last year of 2,832,910 bales, and to make the total equal the amount marketed, we should have to add about 140,000 bales, the quantity left over from previous crop. We do not claim that the above is an exact production of each State; it is only an estimate at best, made on the basis of acreage reported by the Agricultural Bureau in 1870, and giving one-half bale to the acre, the present probable average

COTTON CHART BY THE COTTON EXCHANGE.—Mr. Voorhees, Secretary of the New York Cotton Exchange, has compiled a very useful chart for the purpose of showing the movement of cotton the past twelve months, and many other facts of interest to the trade. The different statements are all carefully and conveniently arranged, and embrace very many points to which reference will be frequently desired during the year.

BOMBAY SHIPMENTS.—According to our cable dispatch received to day, there have been no shipments from Bombay to Grat Britain the past week and none to the continent, while the receipts at Bombay, during the same time have been 700 bales. The movement since the first of January is as follows. These are the figures of W. Nicol & Co., of Bombay, and are for the week ending Thursday, Sept. 12:

| Shipments this week to Great Con-Britain, tinent. Total. | Great Con-Britain, tinent. Total. | Britain, tinent. | Con-Britain, tinent.

From the foregoing it would appear that compared with last year there is a dec rease this year in the week's shipments to Great Britain of 7,000 bales, and that the total movement since Jan. I now shows a decrease in shipments of 140,000 bales over the corresponding period of 1871. Our dispatch, to-night, also states that the reports from the crop are very favorable.

that the reports from the crop are very favorable.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &C.—There has been rather more demand for cloth during the past week, and the tone of the market is steady at the close, though sales have been made at prices a shade off from last week. Sales here 2,500 rolls at 14½@14½c, and 4,500 rolls in Boston at 13½@13½c. Bags have been quiet, though since our last one sale of some note has taken place, a lot of 300 bales sold on private terms. Manila hemp is quiet, and held nominally at 10½@10½c, gold. Nothing doing in jute. Jute butts have been largely dealt for future delivery, and contracts have been made of 15,000 to 20,000 bales at 2½c, gold, and 2,000 bales on spot at 2½c, gold.

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VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON MADE UP BY CABLE AND TELEGRAPH.—By cable we have to night the stocks at the different
European ports, the India cotton afloat for all of Europe, and the
American afloat for each port as given below. From figures thus
received, we have prepared the following table, showing the
quantity of cotton is sight at this date (Sept. 13) of each of the
two past seasons:

1872.

1871.
Stock in Liverpool.

215.000

498.000 100,124 69,610 21.326 42,151 48,000 83,000 44,000 19,000 70,000 51,00**0** 7,813 1,440 1,500 606.946 Stock in inland towns..... 10,291 1.632.429

Total..... 1,932.334 These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 199,905 bales compared with the same date of 1871.

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON AT THE INTERIOR PORTS.—Below we give the movements of cotton at the interior ports—receipts and shipmen's for the week, and stock to-night and for the correspondweek of 1871:

144						
	-Week en	ding Sept. 13	3, 1872	-Week en	ding Sept. 1	5, '71 -
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta	. 2,566	1,596	2,195	722	338	3,098
Columbus	. 1,038	729	606	330	279	1,422
Macon	. 1,150	785	962	218	191	1,791
Montgomery	. 2,079	1,414	1,299	474	363	1,616
Selma		635	846	562	433	742
Memphis	1,153	725	1,973	829	1,153	1,358
Nashville	115	18	214	104	262	264
	9.233	5.902	8.095	3.139	3,009	10.291
	9,200	0,902	0,000	5,159	5,009	10,291

The above totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 3 331 bales, and are to-night 2,196 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts have been 6,094 bales more than the same week last year.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase since last week, the total reaching 5,354 bales, against 1,330 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1872; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1872

		WEEK 1	Total	Same		
EXPORTED TO	Ang. 21.	Aug. 28.	Aug. 31.	Sept.	date.	prev. year.
Liverpool Other British Ports	5,570	4,907	1,330	5,276	5,276	10,588
Total to Gt. Britain	5,570	4,907	1,330	5,276	5,276	10,588
HavreOther French ports		:::		78	78	::
Total French					78	
Bremen and Hanover Hamburg Other ports	::::		::::	::::		
Total to N. Europe.						
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c All others				::::		
Total Spain, &c						
Grand Total	5,570	4,907	1,330	5,354	5,354	10,588

BALTIMORE, BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA FOR THE YEARS END ING SEPTEMBER 1, 1871 AND 1872.—The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the years ending Sept. 1, 1871 and Sept. 1, 1872:

RECE'TS PROM-	NEW YORK.		Bos	TON.	PHILAI	ELP'IA	BALTIMORE.		
	Total, 1871-72	Total, 1870-71		Total, 1870-71	Total, 1871-72				
New Orleans	133,621	152,176	41,545	61,501	4,823	7,069	137	449	
Texas	48,334	49,042	15,390	16,861	3,676	5,381	511	313	
Savannah	96,325	194,713	28,934	42,325	16,558	20,891	10,481	14,501	
Mobile	1,647	15,000	22,351	13,981	1,240	476	126	433	
Florida	9,336			3 30					
S'th Carolina.	137,940				13,931	11,793	9,829	13,80	
N'th Carolina.	40,534				3,861		1 7.995	5,651	
Virginia	150,969		74,489	63,331	14,136	18,031	32,817	54,578	
North'rn Ports	4,286		60,088			4,963	776		
Tennessee, &c	105,875		32,458	15,410	30,129	18,820	46,241		
Foreign	9,659	6,074		354	1,943		119	54	
Total this year	738.526	1.101.591	281.411	235,396	90.297	95, 431	109.032	132.570	

SHIPPING NEWS .- The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 4,885 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in The Chron-

ICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests of all vessels cleared up to Wednesday

		pares.
NEW YORK-To Liverpool, per steamers City of Limerick, 37	City o	f
Paris, 671 Calabria, 371 Oceanic, 473 Greece,	1,351	
Wyoming, 1,398Russia, 250		4,551
To Havre, per steamer Ville de Paris, 78		78
BALTIMORE-To Liverpool, per steamer Moravian, 17		17
Boston-To Liverpool, per steamer Malta, 237		237
To British Provinces, per, 2		2

Total. 4,885
The particulars of these shirments, arranged in our usual form are as follows:

ato as follows.	Liverpool.	Havre.	Br. Provinces.	Total.
New York	4,551	78	****	4,629
Baltimore	17	****		17
Boston	237		2	239
Total	4,805	78	2	4,885

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 112½ and 113½, and the close was 113. Foreign Exchange market is strong and higher to day. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 108½; short, 109½, and Commercial, 107½@107½. Freights closed at ½d. by steam and 3-16d. by sail to Liverpool, ½c. gold by steam and ½c. by sail to Havre, and ½d. by steam to Hamburg.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL .-

LIVERPOOL. Sept. 13.—4:30 P. M.—The market opened quiet and closed dull and depressed to-day with sales footing up 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 62,000 bales, of which 16,000 bales were taken for export and 5,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 815,000 bales, of which 180,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton at sea, bound to this port is 207,000 bales of which 5,000 bales are American.

	Aug. 23.	Aug. 30	Sept. 6.	Sept. 13.
Total sales	61,000	75,000	105,000	62,000
Sales for export	10,000	9,000	14,000	16,000
Sales on speculation	3,000	4,000	13,000	5,000
Total stock	928,000	891,000	839,000	815,000
Stock of American	239,000	220,000	196,000	180,000
Total afloat	216,000	212,000	209,000	207,000
American afloat	12,000	8,060	8,000	5,000

The following table will show the daily closing prices of cotton for the week:

Price Mid.Upl'ds.10¾@10¼10½@10¼10½@... 10 @10½ 9½@1... 19¾@... 10½@...

EUROPEAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets our correspondent in London, writing under the date of August

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31.—The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton, compared with those of last year:

				Fair &			Same date	
	~O	rd.& Mic	1-	g'd fair-	, F	'ine.—	Mid. Fair	. Good.
Sea Island		2	1	27 3	3 40	46	22 29	42
Florida		1	9	25 2	7 30	34	18 23	28
Ord.	G.Ord.	L.Mid.	Mid.	G.Mid	. Mid.	F. Mid.	G.Mid.	M.F.
Upland 8	9	9 11-16	10	10%	11	9 5-16	9 9-16	97/8
Mobile 8	9	934	10%	1036	11	93/8	9 9-16	97/8
N.O& Tex 8	934	9%	10%	10%	121	9 9-16	9%	1036

The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton at this date and at the corresponding periods in the three previous

years.									
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.		1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Midland	d.	d.	d.	d.	Midland	d.	d.	d.	d.
Sea Islan		13	22		Pernambuco.		8	8%	
Upland.				8	Egyptian		636	8	614
Mobile					Broach	934		. 516	
Orleans	13 13	-16 714	9 9-16	8	Dhollerah	934		534	43/

Since the commencement of the year the transactions on specula tion and for export have been:

	•			-Actual	exp.from	Actual
					ll & other	
	-Taken	on spec. to	this date-		to date-	U.K. in
	1872.	1871.	1870,	1872,	1871,	1871,
	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.
American	186,810	294,700	149,680	75,802	278,525	302.180
Brazilian	83,400	92,020	11,280	28,410	41,505	60,330
Egyptian	32,650	21,670	5,240	5,940	8,772	12,620
W. Indian	3,840	8,370	910	5,911	5,274	15,710
E. Indian	215,390	64,480	80,670	171,652	207,062	519,490
Total	522.090	481.240	247.780	287.715	541,188	910.330

The following statement shows the sales and imports of cotton for the week and year, and also the stocks on hand on Thursday

o . carried amou.							
SAT	LES, ET	C., OF A	LL DES	CRIPTION	78.		
		is week		Total		Ave	rage
	Ex-	Specula-		this	period	weekly	
Trade.	port		Total.	year.	1871.	1872.	1871.
American., bales, 24,780	1.830	2,270	28,880		1.801,560	27,710	40,980
Brazilian16,970	330	120	17,426			12,570	5,950
Fountier 4710	270	350	4.980	209,300		5,100	4,660
Smyrna & Greek 1,810		- 1	350	13,730			
West Indian, &c 1,810	410	1	2,220	65,970			1,700
East Indian12,680	6,850	1,790	21,320	832,410		11,320	8,890
Fotal 60,950	9,690	4,530	75,179	2,899,290	2,990,290	58,270	62,180
	Ir	nports.		_	St	ocks	
	To thi	s To thi	8		8	ame	
This	date	date	T	otal.	This c	late D	ec. 31.
week.	1872.	1871.	1	371.	day.	1871.	1871.
American 8,489 1.	092,921	1,835,85	7 2.23	3,984 2	20,250 24	8,920	168,800

	week.	1872.	1871.	1871.	day.	1871.	1871.
American	8,489	1.092,921	1,835,857	2,233,984	220,250	248,920	168,800
Brazilian	11,665	576,849	323,321	500,466	176,450	106,670	64,030
Egyptian	618	176,232	168,056	264,880	50,290	37,590	49,750
Smyrna & Gr'k	264	16,292	2,474	6,458	8,990	2,030 /	11.550
W. Indian	5,937	96,700	68,483	113,640	49,620	29,050	11,000
East Indian	7,270	656,114	458,803	895,358	385,840	137,320	272,770
Total	34,238	2,615,108	2,856,994	4,014,786	891,440	561,580	566,900

LONDON, August 31.—There has been a fair demand for cotton during the week, and no material change has taken place in prices. The following are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
	bales.	bales.	bales.
Imports, Jan. 1 to Aug. 28	90,795	188,261	314,368
Deliveries	184,882	150,496	241,503
Stocks, Aug. 28	28,157	105,588	233,249

ALEXANDRIA, August 27.—Market flat, quotations nominal. Fair, 10d. per lb., cost and freight; good fair, 10½d. per lb., cost and freight; good fair, extra, as in quality, 11½ to 12½d. per lb., cost and freight scarce; fine, 13d. to 20d. per lb., cost and freight; forward delivery weaker, free sellers. Fair, November-December, 10d. free on board. Receipts for the week, 1,500 cantars; same week last year, 1,000 cantars. Shipments for the week, 500 bales. Exchange, three months' date, 96½. Freight, 14s.

BREADSTUFFS

FRIDAY P. M., Sept. 13, 1872.

While prices have been generally drooping for the leading staples during the past few days, no decline has taken place for the week; in fact, some complaint has been heard of the small offerings, and of the limited movement from the West toward the seaboard. There have been severe storms at the West, which have impeded the marketing of the new wheat.

Flour has been in better supply, and yesterday, shippers were able to execute their orders to a moderate extent at \$6@6 10 for superfine, \$7 25 for good extra State, and \$7 50@\$7 60 for fancy do. (the latter from city mills.) In other grades, except choice family flours, considerable depression has prevailed. Good lines of extra State have been freely offered for future delivery at \$7. To day, the market was generally dull, but shippers took about 7,000 bbls. at \$6@6 40 for superfine, and \$7 25@7 50 for shipping extras, including a line of 1,250 bbls. extra State at \$7 40 delivered.

Wheat has arrived but sparingly, but the offerings have embraced large lines of new Spring for arrival, and considerable activity has been the result, opening at \$1 51@1 52 for No. 2, and \$1 58@1 60 for No. 2, and \$1 67@1 68 for No. 1. But this advance checked business. Winter red and amber wheat have ruled very quiet and prices somewhat uncertain, owing to the wide range of qualities offered. White wheats are still scarce. To-day the market was more active, with sales of about 100,000 bush, new No. 2 Spring, part for arrival, at \$1 58@1 63 for Chicago, Northwest and Milwaukee. We advance quotations for red and amber Winter to \$1 60@1 75, though some inferior goes at lower prices.

Corn has been active, with the usual frequent though slight fluctuations in prices. Prime sail mixed declined to 631 on Wednesday, but recovered to 64c. yesterday. Supplies continue large at all points, while the export damand is embarassed by the scarcity and high rates of ocean freigets. There is, however, considerable storing on speculation, as it seems doubtful whether supplies can be maintained at this market with our present means of inland transportation, great as they are. To-day the market was less active, and prime mixed receded to 63½c. afloat.

Rye and Barley have been dull and nominal. Canada peas scarce and firm.

Oats have been active, with some improvement in the quality of the new oats arriving. They have brought more money, but old have been a little weak. To-day there was more firmness, with sales of prime old mixed at 47c. affoat.

The following are closing quotations:

FLOUR.	1	GRAIN.
Superfine State and West-		Wheat-No.2 spring, bush. \$1 58@ 1 63
ern	40	No. 1 spring 1 66@ 1 68
Extra State, &c 7 102 7		Red Western 1 60@ 1 65
Western Spring Wheat	1	Amber do 1 70@ 1 80
extras 7 00@ 7	35	White 1 70@ 1 90
do double extras 8 00@ 9		Corn-Western mixed 62@ 64
do winter wheat extras		White Western 64@ 58
and double extras 7 50@11	25	Yellow Western 64%@ 65
City shipping extras 7 50@ 7	75	Southern, white 78@ 80
City trade and family	-	Rye-State and Canada 85@ 90
brands 8 50@10	50	Western 75@ 85
Southern bakers' and fa-	70	Oats-Black 38@ 44
mily brands 9 25@11	25	Chicago mixed 42@ 47
Southern shipp'g extras 7 75@ 8	75	White Ohio and State 44@ 52
Rye flour 4 00% !	25	Barley-State 60@ 85
Corn meal-Western, &c. 3 25.70	3 60	Canada West 1 00@ 1 10
		Peas-Canada 1 00@ 1 20

The movement in breadstuffs at this market has been as follows:

_		72.	YORK.— Same		PORTS FRO		
	For the week.			For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	
Flour, bbls			2,286,084		697,555	39,159	1,228,227
C. meal, "	4,595			7,610	131,854	1.753	88,903
Wheat, bus.			12.425,493	204,324	6.542,851	741,028	13,312,420
Corn. "1	,756,719	28,081.524	19,023,333	684,889	17,938,296	203,398	7,862,139
Rye, 4	8,800	373,989	206,355		662,312	60,146	231,242
Barley,&c	51,850	1,693,887	747,617		22,659		81 896
Oats,	281,448	9,113,885	6,093,270	75	26,824	234	2,075

The following tables, prepared for THE CHRONICLE by Mr. E. H. Walker, of the New York Produce Exchange, show the Grain in sight and the movement of Breadstuffs to the latest mail dates:

RECEIPTS AT LAKE AND RIVER PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 7, AND FROM JULY 1 TO SEPT. 7.

	Flour.	Wheat bush.	Corn.	Oats.	hneh	Rye,
	(196 lhs.)		(56 lbg.	(82 lb=.)		(56 lhe.)
Chicago	20 666	335,690	1,665,228	432,740	167,180	
Milwaukee	11,092	523,256	48,530		96,879	
Toledo	13,780	216,334	316,450		1,000	7,762
Detroit	. 13,066	140,392	14,184		1,524	1,100
Oleveland	3.850*	42,135	5,850		800	****
St. Louis	33,239	295,564	75,872		22,308	0.40-
Duluth				port	~6,000	6,425
Total	95,693	1,553,371	2,126,114	725,617	289,691	53,613
Previous week	80,247	1,893,942	1,480,073	779,212	186,972	42,526
Corresp'ng week,'71.	146,681	1,937,998	1,433,784	1,161,190	304,399	135,199
770.	144,812	1,513,588	426,759	683,099	368,312	68,343
** 69.	108,658	1,551,488	1,648,687	510,438	55,246	122,755
'68.	189,830	1,757,096	879,323	980,385		123,988
** '67.	180,030	2,035,097	1,001,686	738,916		116,809
Total July 1 to date	445,498	7,627,256	12,389,522	3,373,387	637,055	219,455
Same time 1871	806,034	9,839,606	8,715,841	6,693,707	1 219 006	744,985
Same time 1870	684,108	8,376,874	3,808,539	5,213,178	1 107 103	343,810
Same time 1869	570,586	8,793,232	6,802,562	2,600,551	195,222	269,468

* Estimated.

SHIPMENTS of Flour and Grain from Chicago, Milwaukee Toledo, Detroit, St. Louis and Cleveland for the week ending Sept. 7, and from Jan. 1 to Sept. 7:

	Week ending-	Flour,			Oats,	Barley,		
d						bush.	bush.	
	Sept. 7, 1872	90,392	1,684,349	1,975,658	347,228	105,276	18.847	
	Aug. 31, 1872	71,182	1,392,199	1,534,721	341,130	18,736	4.733	
	Corresp'ng week 1871	113,900	1,432,817	1,444,052	1,140,311	261,848	33,866	
۱	Corresp'g week 1870.	79,845	1,140,674	576,128	422,225	297,296	73,994	
ı	Corresp'g week 1869	54,131	821,884	953,668	402,143	8,614	15,305	
1	Total Jan. 1 to date.						768,244	
	Same time 1871	2,818,868	22,862,127	38,235,028	10,004,456	1,116,566	842,765	
1	Same time 1870*	2,5%,995	23,490,328	15,170,214	7,435,821	1,092,944	1,117,798	
	Same time 1869*	3,103,266	22,111,522	16,956,300	6,009,639	215,489	603,182	

*St. Louis not included.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 7, AND FROM JAN. 1 TO SEPT. 7.

	Flour,	Wheat,	Corn,	Oats,	Barley,	Rye,
At_	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
New York	64,395	492,669	1,845,059	362,206		9,650
Boston	42,943	7,223	185,356	45,473	1,800	
Portland	5,800		18,500	6,700		
Montreal	10,187	150,047	193,447			
Philadelphia	15,248	67,000	123,580		9,000	1,600
Baltimore,	19,211	51,700	75,637	77,825	****	2,000
New Orleans	15,061		65,930		••••	****
						-
Total	172,845	768,639	2,507,509	604,548	10,800	13,250
Week ending Aug. 31			2,448,673	553,657	3,200	2,340
Week ending Aug. 24	146,462	643,571	1,917,072	653,848	8,300	5,080
Week ending Aug. 17	123,551	391,162	1,683,953	647,074	4,900	38,753
Week ending Aug 10	107,649	542,411	1,530,088	470,307	11,500	34,580
Corresp'g week 1871	202,458		1,803,012		3,650	22,090
Total Jan. 1 to date 4				15,3-0,730		451,410
Do. same time 1871	,772,511	22,526,316	29,788,858	11,774,531	423,279	446,598

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, by rail and on New York canals, Sept. 7,

1872:						
			Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley
			bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
In store at New	York		95,674	2,661,982	2,638,976	51,135
In store at Alba	ny		28,000	121,000	112,000	51,000
In store at Buff	alo		226,981	484,436	32,876	27,085
In store at Chic	ago		486,933	4,167,081	939,627	264,356
In store at Mily	wankee		395,590	320,242	174,926	
In store at Dul	uth		25,600		****	
In store at Tol	edo		283,193	691,673	275,357	5,620
In store at Det	roit		143,431	12:005	8,961	3.637
In store at Osv	vego		70,000	36,000	18,000	
In store at St. 1	ouis		79,689	315.504	107,211	11,095
In store at Bos	ton		4,629	403,863	122,772	17,443
In store at Tor	onto. Se	nt. 2.	3,825	2,000	7,153	15,618
In store at Mo.	otreal. S	ent. 2	65,402	430,143	48,326	8,650
In store at Pai	ladelphia		50,000	130,000	80,000	5,000
In store at Ba	ltimore		36,000	245,444	65,000	
Rail shipments	for wee	b	183,647	302,501	304,768	37,602
Lake shipment	s .		1,500,702	1,673,157	42,460	3,474
Amount on Ne	w York	anals	475,677	2,570,017	48,439	12,000
Total			4 154 050	14,566,928	5,026,852	513,715
Botal in atomo	-41-	nsit Aug. 31,'72	4 107 417			417,184
Total in store a	na in tra			13,956,817	5,066,153	336,183
**	**	Aug. 24,'72			5,082,407	340,371
**	**	Aug.17,'72.		12,579,150	5,077,325	283,705
**	**	Aug.10,'72.		11,963,649	5,157,101	322,583
**	**	Aug. 3,'72.		12,040,025	5,271,550	1,102,059
		Sept. 9,'71	0,892,023	8,700,390	5,004,792	1,100,000

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 13, 1872.

Outside of the jobbing channels trade during the current week has been only fair. The operations of raw sugars are, of course, exceptional to this, and have shown a good degree of activity in the refining grades. In general lines of groceries, however, second hands have held sufficiently liberal supplies to meet the call from the retail trade, and the sale of invoices and cargoes have been extremely light. There has been a better tone pervading all of the markets, and an improvement in prices has occurred in some lines Buyers from the interior are here

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400 d do. g Cubs 9% c. gar 8 boxe 150 d increased numbers, and are operating with a good degree of

TEA

There has been a good line business throughout the week, the selections There has been a good line business inroughout the week, the selections including all grades of teas but running more especially upon mediums, with the chief activity continuing, as heretofore, in Greens. The distribution to the chief activity containing as acceptance, in Greens. The distribution to near-by points has not begun with much activity as yet, and the trade comes mainly from the South and West. There is a better feeling among holders, although the demand has not extended, with very much activity, to invoices. The supply in the hands of the grocery trade appears to be small, and the stocks in second hands cannot be sufficiently liberal to hold out for any great length of time in the face of an active distribution. This fact leads importers to look for a more healthy movement at an early day, and while the porters to too a more offerings continue to be made at about former quotations, there is decidedly less disposition to concede anything in buyer's favor. Medium qualities are particularly strong and in a few instances the line quotations are a shade better. Low and high grades are fairly steady with no material alterations. transactions in invoices since our last include, 1,400 half chests Japans, 200 new do., and 1,500 do. Oolongs, all on private terms.

Atlantle ports, 1871...... 13,824,655 12,376,858 9,235,203 26,885,531
The indirect importations, including receipts by Pacific Mail steamers via Aspinwall, have been 144,990 pkgs, since January 1, against 58,700 last year, Imports at San Francisco from Jan. 1 to Aug. 15 have been 729,189 lbs, China and 1,017,693 lbs, Japan.

COFFEE.

Following the decline noted in our previous issue the coffee market has shown a little more firmness, especially on Brazil descriptions. The trade in cargoes has been light, but a good jobbing business has been done, leading first hands to look for a better invoice demand soon and materially strengthness manus to now a better invoice demand soon and internally strength-ening the feeling. The Rio telegram, which was received on Tuesday, was of a very favorable character and tended to further harden the market. This te egram quoted an advance of 200 milries, the quotation being 8|200 against 8|000 as quoted in the despatch of a week earlier. There was also an advance in the exchange and the shipments, and loadings on American account were comparatively light. The improved tone of the Rio market occurred directly in the face of adverse reports from the United States, and this fact is accepted here as indicating a much stronger home market than was supposed to exist. The deficiency in the crop is favorable for holders, and reports from Europe indicate a feeling there that the outlook favors a strong market with light indicate a feeling there that the outlook favors a strong market with figure supplies throughout the year. On West India grades the market remains steady and few changes in prices have occurred. Stocks are full, but holders show little disposition to make concessions on any grades. Javas are selling fairly, but the stock is large and prices are only steady. We note sales during the week of 4.674 bags Rio ex "Watch," about 500 bags Javas, 600 do Mara. caibo, 1,000 do Laguayra, and 1,200 do Rios in lots sold into consumption within the range

Imports at this port for the past week have included 2,600 bags Rio, per "Brasilianeren." 3,560 do. do., per "Tartar;" 3,860 do. Marscaibo, per "W. A. Heney," and 413 bags St. Domingo, per "Vicksburg."

The stock of Rio Sept. 12 and the imports since Inc. 1,1872 are as follows:

The stock of Rio Sep	L. 12, an	id the im	ports s	ince Jan	. 1, 1872,	are as fo	ollows:
121 -	New				Mobile,		
In Bags.	York.	delphia.	more.	Orieans.		veston.	Total.
Stock	75 549		19.933		34,349		129.831
Same date 1871	42,415		16,821		:.084	4,000	61.320
1mports	391,673	4 012	224.743	75.512	36,017	8,212	740,199
" in 1871	467,178	14,805	409,7:6	123,552	44,879	14,200	1.074.130

Of other sorts the stock at New York, Sept. 12, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1872, were as follows:

In bags.		York-			. Balt. N		
	stock.	import.	import.	import.	import.	1mport	
lava and Singapore	+6,000	*143,432	*19,590				. bor
Ceylon	7,601	18,743			****	****	fin
Maracaibo	18 598	113,811	****		****		-
Laguayra	5,903	8₹.154		29,719			-
t. Domingo	290	48,479	4,150				otal
Other	11,632	90,490	9,416	392	8,712	4,392	Ĕ
Total	*O O* 4	*02.100	00.480	00.111	2.04.4	1 200	
Total	50,074	503,109	33,156	30 111			579,4
Same time, 1871	21.868	280.929	56.983	19,100	1.811	7.772	386.5

*Includes mats. &c., reduced to bags. † Also, 149,140 mats.

SUGAR.

The market for raw sugars has shown considerable activity since our last report, with a continued steady tone and an improvement on the figures then quoted. The activity in refined sugars has given refiners more business and run out the small stocks carried by them, necessitating liberal purchases raws to meet the continued inquiry from the grocery trade. The demand has run mainly on the better grades of refining sugars, Cubas selling most freely in fair to prime qualities. The offerings of these grades have been reduced considerably, and holders have shown more firmness, advancing quotations fully an eighth, and holding for a fraction better at the close. The sales of prime include some lots barely up to the standard at 9%c, and fair quotations can be called $9\frac{1}{2}$., although the latter is an extreme which refiners would be slow to pay at the moment. Box sugars have sold freely in the lower numbers and are quoted higher, the advances on last week's figures amounting, for the most part, to about an eighth. The demand for Porto Ricos has been active, and prices on these grades share the improvement noted above. There has been a good business for all grades of refined sugars on the increased call from grocers throughout the country and prices are up fully a quarter since our last, on both hards and softs. At the close the tone is still buoyant, and the prospects are favorable for a further improvement. The refiners are all busily employed, and stocks are kept very low by the activity of the trade. The sales of raws during the week include 1,928 hids. fair to prime Cuba at 8%@9%c., 400 do. Martinique 8%@9%c., 375 do. fair to good Porto Rico at 8%@9%c., 39 do. grocery do. at 9%@9%c., 146 do. centrifugal at 10%@10%c., 465 do. refining 150 do. Cuba at 91/c., and 2,800 do. private terms Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, Sept. 12, were as follows :

Cuba. bxs. Imports this week 8 554 since Jan.1. 308,686 same time, '71 268,736	Cuba. *hhds. 1,195 244,218 189,427	P. Rico. *hhds. 974 25,603 32,222	Other. *hhds 685 89,618 52,724	Brazil. bags. 89,219 56,459	Manila,&c †bags. 485,013 527,293	Melado hhds. 28,743 42,207
Stock in first hands. 68.181 Same time 1871 96.774 " 1870 119,330		67,650 63,538 76,464		34	4.146 4.656 5.247	4,392 8,658 861

MOLASSES.

The position of the market for foreign grades of molasses has changed but The position of the market of folloging greater in Market in the fill title since our last report. The call from refiners has been more active and these buyers have shown increased inclinations to meet the views of holders who remain firm, with stock light and concentrated so as to be easily controlable. The transactions in boiling grades have been fairly liberal in the aggregate, but mainly in small lots, no full cargoes having changed hands in single sales. Cuba grades have moved to a fair extent, both in grocery and refining grades. The transactions in Barbadoes have been chiefly at the former range of values, with some lots moved, perhaps, at a slight improve-The purchases of grocery grades have not been very liberal, though a limited demand has prevailed throughout the week, with a moderate reduction of stock and a little better tone prevailing. The better grades of refining qualities have sold at a slight improvement and are strong at the close. sales of domestic grades have not been very liberal, but owing to the light supply holders are very firm and adhere strongly to the former range of prices. with good grades bringing a shade better figures than were obtained a week or so ago. Syrups are strong and in good demand. We note sales since our last of 650 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 27c., 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 38@42%c., 933 Barbadoes at 36%c. and 100 bbls. New Orleans at 78@86c.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands. Sept. 12, wereas follows:

Cuba, *hhda. lmports this week	P. Rico.	Demerara, *bhds.	Other *hhds	N.O. bbls.
since Jan. 1	22,367	1,640 2,659	12,525 16,535	26,663 25,326
		·		
Stock in first hands 1,874	4,925	1.84	12	
" same time 71 2,576	7,307	5,69	9 .	6 500
" same time '20 14 213	4 468	3 3	17	

Imports of Sugar & Molasses at leading ports since Jan. 1. The imports of sugar (including Melado), and of Molasses at the leading ports

from January		to date.	Su	en as fol		ags		asses
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	†1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
New York	208,686	268,736	339,181	316,044	574,222	588,852	106,704	122 82
Boston		26,102	69,573	75,960	691.187	272,150	47,166	43,294
Philadelphia	23,015	25,787	34,437	59 189	6,656	84,766	81,:08	77,486
Baltimore	43.170	35,191	93,184	98,837	33,060	28,935	20,520	20,790
New Orleans	45,067	31,407	6,153	9,630		****	6,123	376
					-			
Total	442,907	387,223	540,531	559,660	1,305,125	969,703	265,326	264,778

* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds. † Includes Daskets, &c., reduced.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

T	ea.
Hyson, Common to fair	Hyson Sk. & Tw. C. to fair. 21 @ 25
Imperial, Com to fair 37 @ 47 do Sub. to fine 57 @ 75 do Extra fine to finest 75 @ 92	Souc. & Cong., Com. to fair. 25 @ 35 do Sup'r to fine. 49 @ 55 do Ex. f. to finest. 63 @1 05
Rio Prime gold. 17%@17% do good. gold. 16%@16% do fair. gold. 15%@15 do ordinary. gold. 14%@15 Java, mats and bags. gold. 18%@20 Java mats, brown. gold. 20 @23 23	Yee. gold. 16 61% Maracalbo gold. 15% 15% Laguayra. gold. 18 13 Laguayra. gold. 18 13 Sb Domingo. gold. 18 13 Jameica. gold. 5 6 17 Mocha gold. 22 623
Cuba, inf. to com. refining 7%@ 8% do fair to good refining 5%@ 9% do prime	Ar, Havana, Box, white

94	F
Cuba, inf. to com. refining. 74 8 8 4 0 fair to good refining. 8 4 6 9 4 0 fair to good refining. 9 4 6 9 0 fair to good grocery. 9 4 6 0 0 centrifugal, hids. & bxs. 9 4 6 0 0 centrifugal, hids. & bxs. 9 4 6 0 0 0 centrifugal, hids. & bxs. 9 4 6 0 0 0 centrifugal, hids. & bxs. 9 4 6 0 0 0 0 10 to 12. 9 4 6 9 4 0 0 0 0 0 10 to 12. 9 4 6 9 4 0 0 0 0 0 15 to 18. 10 6 10 4 0 0 0 0 0 15 to 18. 10 6 10 4 0 0 0 0 0 10 to 20 11 4 6 13 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 15 to 18. 10 6 10 4 0 0 0 0 0 15 to 18. 10 4 6 13 6 15 6 15 6 15 6 15 6 15 6 15 6 15	Brazil, bags. 7% @ 93 Manila, bags. 7% @ 93 Manila, bags. 5 @ 6% White Sugars, A. 412
Mol	annen.
New Orleans new gall. 40 @87; Porto Rico 30 @60	Cuba Clayed

Cuba Muscovado 30	@ 35	English	Islands30	@45
	R	ice.		
Bangoon drassed gold in ' and 81	10 3L	I Carolin		NA OIL

	Sp	ices.		
Cassia, in casesgold # lb. Cassia in mats do	29 @	Pepper, in bond(gold) do Suma ra & Singapore	12 @ 17 @	13 20
Mace do 1 Nutmegs casks	10%@ 11%	Pimento, Jamaica (gold) do in bond do Cloves	12×6 7×6 22 00	7%

١	do cases renang 96 @		Clove stems do	19 (9	1.
١	Fruit	is a	nd Nuts.		
	Raisins, Seculess, nw \(\pi \) frail. 6 00	25 00 64 47 15 74 18	African Peanuts. Filberts, Sicily. do Barcelona Walnuts' Bordeaux Macaroni, Italian. DOMESTIC DRIED FRI Apples, State. do Sliced. do Western. do Southern, good. do Drillon Peaches, pared.	11 % @ 11 % @ 9 % @ 15 @ 0 10 @ 12 @ 0 12 @ 0 14 @ 0	12 11 × 10 × 16 10 × 16 10 × 13 × 9 × 7 11 × 18 16
	do Tarragona 13\ a do Ivica 16\ a do Sicily, soft shell 16\ a do Shelled, Sicily 26\ a do paper shell 26\ a Sardines \$\mathbf{k}\$ fi. box 34\ a Sardines \$\mathbf{q}\$ gr, box 20\ a	17 90 28 35 14 21	Hickory Nuts bush. Chestnutsdo Peanutsdo read of o do new1	10 6 19 6 9 6 6 50 62	11 21 20
	Brazil Nuts, new 950	10%	do Wil.g'd to best do. 1	25 62	30

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., Sept. 13, 1872

There has been a more active business during the past week, and the distribution from second hands has been very liberal. Buyers from the interior having delayed their purchases until the present time, are taking hold all the more freely in consequence of the near approach of the consumptive demand for Autumn and Winter goods, and nearly all of our jobbing houses doing business with the more distant sections of the country are busily engaged. The increased demand for piece goods is, of course, reflected in a better call for full packages, and commission houses report an active call for nearly all lines of goods, the movement in staple cottons being especially active. Values are becoming pretty well established, and although there are still some irregularities in quotations the general range is more settled and buyers are taking goods with a fair degree of confidence in the stability of prices.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The greatest activity in cotton fabrics during the current week has been in the more staple qualities of both bleached and unbleached goods. Piece goods buyers are making their usual selections of assortments, and are 'filling their current wants rapidly. There has also been a good movement in full packages, and with the reduced supplies in first hands more firmness is evident. Prints have sold very freely throughout the week and nearly all of the standard makes are held by agents at 12c. In a few instances some of the least desirable styles are still offered at 111c., but the general tendency is in sellers' favor and from present appearances it looks as though 121c. might soon be the ruling price. The market for cloths shows continued firmness, and 8c. is asked for standard grades. There is a fairly active demand for cotton flannels, with prices steady and unchanged. Grain bags are selling freely to the interior at full prices on all marks. Cotton drills are in good request and remain firm, with prices as before. Colored cottons are very dull, and the quotations are, as usual at this season, chiefly

Domestic Woolen Goods.—There has been some improvement in the jobbing call for most woolen fabrics, and holders report a better inquiry for package lots. The demand runs mainly on the medium and better grades of goods, and the prices current on the finer makes of fancy cassimeres are said to be fairly remunerative. The poorer grades have been so deteriorated in value by the admixture of cotton and shoddy, that they are now placed with difficulty, and buyers are not disposed to pay better prices than the goods are in reality worth. Faced goods and coatings are selling fairly and continue steady in price, the stocks being so light as to be easily controlled. Flannels are selling more liberally, and the current range of quotations is steadily maintained. Dress fabries have sold to a fair extent, and the opening rates are firmly adhered to by agents.

Foreign Goods.—The main features of the market for imported fabrics are much the same as last reported. The demand for nearly all descriptions of goods is active, and prices rule steady, and are said to be satisfactory to jobbers and retail buyers, but not remunerative to the importers. It is now becoming evident that plain fabrics in dress materials, such as reps, poplins, empress cloths, cashmeres, merinos, epinglines, lustres, etc., are the established favorites of the season, and are wanted in cloth colors. Plaids in high colors are also in good request in all wool French goods. The demand for alpacas, mohairs and lustres is increasing. White goods, linens and embroideries still continue quiet but at unchanged prices. Silks alike in dress goods, and for millinery purposes are selling very freely, and the market is firm.

We annex a few particulars of leading articles of domestic manufacture, our prices quoted being those of leading Jobbers:

munuturo, ou	. P	a quotou boing those of louding bobbots	
Brown Sheet	ings	Continental C 36 13% Lawrence J., 40	15%
and Shirting		Dwight X 27 11-11% do Y 36	1336
Width.	Price.	do Y 32 12-14 Nashua fine O 33	13%
Agawam F 36	111%	do Z 36 13-13% do R 36	1436
Albion A 36		Indian Head.4-4 13% do E 40	16
Arctic B 36	11	do 48 21 do W 48	21
Atlantic A 37	13%	Ind'n Orchard Pepperell 7-4	25%
do D 37	12%		2736
do H 37	13%	do C. 37131/4 do 9-4	30
Appleton A., 36	1336	do BB. 3312 13 do 10-4	35
do N 30	11%	do W. 3011 12 do11-4	4036
Augusta 36	12	Laconia O 39133/14 do 12-4	45%
Bedford R 30	10	do B 37 13 Utica 36	16%
Boott 0 34	12	do E 36 12% do 48	25
do S 40		Lawrence A 36 12% do 58	321
do W 48	16%	do D 36 14 do fine N n 40%	19
Commonw'lth	10 m	d. XX 36 15-15%	
0 27	62	no 1.1. 36 12-1216 !	

	Brown Drills	. 1	Delaines and	1	Corset Jean	ns.
,	Width. Pr	15%	Worsted Fabri PACIFIC MALLS FABRI Printed Delaines	CS.	Amoskeag	13%
í	Appleton	15%	Printed Delaines	20	Androscog'n sat Bates	16
•	Hamiltondo blue	19	Japanese Stripes		Berkley	1014
		15%	Japanese Stripes Chintz Alpacas	20	Canoe River.	12½ 11½
1	Lyman H	15%	Poplin Stripe Imperial Repps	221/2	Hallowell Imp	18%
1	Lyman H	13%	Imperial Repps	25	Canoe River Hallowell Imp Ind. Orch. Imp	18
1	Pepperell	15½ 15½	Biarritz Stripes		Laconia Naumkeag sat.	14
ľ	Stark A	151/	Anilines	90	Naumkeag sat.	16%
G	Suffolk	nes	3/ Ohlans	2236	Paper Camb	10
1	and Shirting		% Uhlans % Berlin Cords	2736	Lonsdale S. S. & Sons	10
١.	Amoskeag, 46	18%			Warren	101/
		1636	% Striped Sattles. % Suez Cloth. % Poplin Lustres. % Alpaca Lustres. % Corded Alpacas. 6-4 Poplin Alpacas. 6-4 Poplins	37%	High colors 1c h	igher.
	do A. 36	15%	Alpena Lustres	20	Cotton Du	ck.
	Androscog-	15%	Corded Alpacas	991	Sail duck, 22in.— W'db'ry, Fl'twing Druid Light duck	,
	Dantlette 96	1634	6-4 Poplin Alpacas.	25	Fl'twing (10 to 5	28-38
Ι.	do 33	13%	6-4 Poplins 271/4-	-37%	Druid 4 to 1	40-46
l	do 31	12	Arlington Mills-		Light duck-	
1	Bates 45	19	Roubaix poplins	37%	Bear duck (8 oz.)	
ı	do XX 36	18	Deriin stripes	90	do heavy (9 oz.).	26
l	do BB 36	16	Japanese stripes	4914	Mont.Ravens29in	25
1	do 33 do 31 Bates 45 do XX. 36 do BB 36 do B 33 Blackstone	14	Nilsson stripes Parepa stripes	371	do 40in. Bags. American	34
1	AA 36	14%	Japanese checks	37%	American	32 50
1	AA 36 Boott B 36	14%	Japanese checks Tickings.		Amoskeag	32 00
1	do C 33	14½ 13½	Amosk'g ACA.	29	Great Palls A.	34 00
1	do C 33 do O 30 Ellerton WS4-4	12%		23	Ludlow AA	37 50
1	Ellerton WS4-4	14%	do B	20 18	Lewiston	34 00
1	Fruit of the	17	do C do D	16	Ontario A Powhattan A	38 00 36 50
١	Cr't Falls Q 36	15	Cordis AAA	24		43 50
ı	do \$ 31	1236	do ACE%	28	Stark A	37 50
ı	do A 32 do M 32	1436	do No. 2.	25	do Cabush	56 00
١	do M 32	131	do No. 3.	22	Domestic (ling-
١	Lonsdale 36	17	do No. 4. do No. 5.	19 17	hams,	
١	do Cambric 36 N. Y. Mills 36	22½ 19	do No. 5. do No. 6.	16	Amoskeag	15
ı	Pepperell . 6-4	25	do No. 6. do No. 7.	14	Caledonia	131/
١	do 7-4	2736	Easton A	1236	Downright 1	216-13V
١	do 7-4 do 8-4	30	do B 111/2	-1216	Glasgow	121
۱	do 9-4	35	do B 11% Lewiston A 36	31	Gloucester	12
ı	do 9-4 do 10-4 do 11-4	40	do B 30	21	Bates	12%
١	do11-4	45	Hamilton	19	Lancaster	14
1	Poccasset F 33	11 25	Stripes.	7%		
1	Utica 5-4 do Nonp 6-4 do 9-4	32%	Algodoa	1216	Namaske Park Mills	
١	do 9-4	50	American 12%	-13%	Peabody	12
١		55	AlbanyAlgodoaAmerican. 12% American. 12% Amoskeag. 17	7-18	Peabody	1216
?		19	Arkwright		Renfrew	15
1	do heavy 36 do XX 10-4	1816	Easton	14	Union	12%
1	Wamsutta. 45	571/2	Hamilton 10	1-111/2 6-18	Brooks per der	ton.
١	do 40%	25		17	200 vds	70
١	do 36		do BB. 1	1-15	J. & P. Coat's	70
1	do XX 36	1716	do C. Checks. Caledonia, 70	131/2	Clark, John, Jr.	
1	Prints.		Checks.	-	& Co	70
1		Price.	Caledonia, 70	22 1/2 24	Union Spool Cot Brooks, per doz. 200 yds J. & P. Coat's Clark, John, Jr. & Co Clark's, Geo. A. Willimentic. 2	70
1	American113	0-101	do 19	263		47%
1	Bedford	9	do 8	16	do 6 cord.	70
1	Cocheco	. 12	do 9	18	Samosset,	40
١	Garner & Co 1	1-11%	do 15	2716	Samosset Green & Dan-	
1	Gloucester	. 111%	Park, No. 60	17	l iels	42%
	do mourning	. 11%	do 70	19	Hadley	65-67%
	Monobooton	10%	do 80	21 23%	Holyoke	70
1	Merrimac D dk	1111	do 100	25	Sterling	
	do W pk and pur	13	Denims,	~0	Velvet, J. Cros	8-
	do Shirting	. 111%	Albany	13	Velvet, J. Cros	'8
1	Pacific	. 11%	Amoskeag	24	best	2 65
	American. 113 Amoskeag 1 Bedford. Cocheco. Garner & Co. Gloucester. do mourning. Lodi Manchester Merrimac D dk. do W pk and pur do Shirting. Pacific. Richmond's. 113 Simpson 2d Mouri do black & white	6-12	Arlington	15	best	2 55
	Simpson 2d Mouri	1. 11%	Bedford	141	Crossley & Son's	1.44
	Simpson 2d Mouri do black & white Sprague's fan. 111 Hamilton . 112 Glazed Camb Amoskear Garner	6-12	Boston Beaver Cr, AA Chester D'k B 102	21	Eng. Brussels	2 20-2 30
	Hamilton 11	6-12	Chester D'k B 101	6-11	Hartford Carpet Extra 3-ply Imperial 3-ply Superfine Med. super	Co:
	Glazed Camb	rics.	Everett	22 %	Extra 3-ply	1 67%
,	Amoskear	81/2	Haymaker Bro	133	Imperial 3-ply	1 60
,	Garner	81	Hamilton	-	Superfine	1 35
1	Harmony	8-81	Manchester	20	Med. super Body Brus 5 fr	1 20
	Poonot	31 0	do BB	22 20		
	Garner Harmony Manville Pequot. Red Cross	81	do CC	17	do 3	do 2 00 do 1 90
,	Victory H	81	1		Hemp, plain, 33	in 22½
					Hemp, plain, 33 do ex plain, 36	in 33

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending September 12, 1872, and the corresponding weeks of 1871 and 1870 have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 12, 1872.

	-1870		1871		1872
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs	Value.
Manufactures of wool2,204	\$900,173	2,166	\$950,444	1.489	\$713,531
do cotton 1,521	433,371	1,390	408,260	1,318	393,782
do silk 980	822,739	950	839,339	695	594,414
do flax1,575	272,176	1,229	261,623	1,314	255,174
Miscellaneous dry goods. 613	232,140	673	224,095	486	147,82
Total 6,893	\$2,660,599	6,408	2,683,761	5,302	\$2,104,75
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE	AND THRO	WN INTO	THE MARI	ET DU	RING TE
	SAME PER	IOD.			
Manufactures of wool 1,297	\$574,657	1,127	\$451,865	1,817	\$885,71
do cotton., 419	111,520	421	132,258	617	210,30
do silk 156	162,142	209	274,165	310	402,95
do flax 719	138,990	397	98,564	625	141,4
Miscellaneous dry goods. 319	16,059	84	30,052	311	69,57
Total 2,910	\$1 003 368	2.238	\$986,904	3.680	\$1,710,01
Add ent'd for consumpt'n. 6,893	2,660,599	6,408	2,683,761	5,302	2,104,7
Total thrown upon m'rk't 9,803	\$3,663,967	8,646	\$3,670,665	8,982	\$3,814,7
ENTERED FOR WAI	REHOUSING	DURING	SAME PERI	op.	
Manufactures of wool 701	\$239,497	1.047	\$386,540	1.572	\$683.1
do cotton 314	79,210	319	79,562	605	190,6
do silk 195	103,254	150	195,762	272	313,8
do flax 564	110,493	362	101,373	591	156,4
Miscellaneous dry goods, 38	27,365	37	28,829	87	43,1
Total	\$559,819	1,915	9.784,066	3.127	\$1,387,3
Add ent'd for consumpt'n. 6,893			2,683,761	5,302	2,104,7
Total entered at the port 8,705	-		\$3,467,827	8,499	\$8,492,6

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Financial.

Eight Per Cent. Gold FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND

TIPON A

Completed Railroad!

THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDS-VILLE AND SOUTHWESTERN BAILWAY OF INDIANA.

These Bonds bear 8 per cent. Gold Interest, payable quarterly in New York, free of Government Tax, being nearly TEN PER CENT UPON THE INVESTMENT,

sixty Per Cent More Income than Governments.

The Road is completed and in operation, twelve miles of which pass through the celebrated

BLOCK COAL FIELD OF PARKE COUNTY.

Present price for a limited number of Bonds now remaining unsold, 971/2 and accrued interest.

Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on written or personal appli-

JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine St., New York.

N.Y.& Oswego Midland Railroad

is rapidly approaching completion, and TRAINS ARE NOW RUNNING over nearly the entire length of 400 miles.

The 7 Per Cent. Convertible Bonds

(and a Second Mortgage) WE OFFER FOR SALE AT

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT

\$5 AND INTEREST.

We regard these Bonds now as one of the cheapes securities on this market, and with a better prospec for an advance in price in the future than any offering Pamphlets giving full particulars may be had of application.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS, No 4 Wall St., N. Y.

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Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission

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STOCK BROKERS, Wall Street

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Stocks and Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
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Interest paid on Deposits D. N. BARNEY. Special.

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Loans Negotiated.

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